# MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

A WEEKLY SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL, RAILROAD AND FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 9. 1

.. 117

122

123 123

125

130

136

136

idely

than

chine ufacul in

urth

adiy

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

\$4.00 A YEAR. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

# Manufacturers' Record.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE
Manufacturers' Record Publishing Co.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, President.
OFFICE: MANUFACTURERS' RECORD BUILDING,
BALTIMORE.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor and General Manager.

> THOMAS P. GRASTY, General Staff Correspondent.

Subscription, - - - \$4.00 a Year.
To Foreign Countries, - - 26s. 6d. a Year.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900

#### Shipbuilding as an Investment

A dispatch from Boston says that a syndicate headed by Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. of that city has given a contract to the Maryland Steel Co., Sparrow's Point, Md., to build, at a cost of \$1,500,000, two large seagoing freight steamships of 11,200 tons cargo capacity each. The vessels will be constructed of steel and equipped with modern appliances for loading and unloading. They will not be put into the service of any particular steamship line, but will be known as tramp steamers of the class so potent in British commerce, ready to touch at any port where a sufficient cargo may be obtained.

Two features of the announcement of this undertaking are especially gratifying to workers for the extension of American trade. For the first time since American shipping interests began to decline, as an accompaniment and as a consequence of the war between the North and the South, investment in vessels as a distinct financial undertaking by a prominent banking firm has been made. It may hardly be regarded as an experiment. Such investments have been profitable in the past, and in England are regarded as quite normal means for the employ-ment of capital. They have been strongly advocated for this country, particularly in recent years, and the present circumstances, so favorable for the extension of American commerce. call for an immediate enlargement of the facilities for the propagation of that commerce. At the same time there has been an accumulation of capital seeking just such a diversion as the building of these tramp steamships will give. So much as concerning the general proposition.

Baltimore and the South have particular interest, though, in the undertaking, in that one of its great manufacturing establishments has been given the contract. And there is no reason to believe that the two vessels will be the only ones of the kind it will be called upon to build. The fact that it is fortunate enough to become the agent in this pioneer movement in the revival of American investments in shipbuilding may be safely regarded as a guarantee of many other similar contracts for it. And now if Congress would pass a bill giving ald to shipping interests, just as national, State and municipal ald has

been given to our railroads, we would soon see American ships carrying much of the world's commerce. The whole country should unite in demanding such aid.

# Ignoring Facts.

Mr. Stanchfield, the democratic nominee for governor of New York, in a speech on public questions, and dealing especially with trusts, said:

While the price of the output of the trusts in many instances has advanced, the prices to fall during the period of the dominion of the trusts have been on farm products. The agricultural element constitutes the bone and sinew of the land. When the farmer prospers the merchant and the wage-earner smile with content.

I speak to an audience composed largely of men who till the soil and labor in the shop or many the sallyness and to you I address.

I speak to an audience composed largely of men who till the soil and labor in the shop or upon the railroad, and to you I address the inquiry, Has the republican so-called wave of prosperity reached you? Does the farmer of today pay more or less for the material that goes into the construction of his barn than he did four years ago? Has not the price of lumber increased by a third or more? Has not the price of iron in all its forms necessary for use in the building of your barn gone up, and yet, as a counter argument, do you receive more in proportion for the product of your farm than you did four years ago?

"The year book of the Department of Agriculture for 1899 shows that farm products and farm animals, although vastly increased in amount and quantity since 1890, have depreciated in value to the extent of over \$700,000,000. Notwithstanding the farmers have raised in the year 1899 1,000,000,000 or more bushels of produce more than they did ten years ago, yet this increased product is worth some \$200,000,000 less than the inferior crop of 1890. A careful summary discloses that the farmers are paying about 33 per cent. more for what they consume and have lost many millions in what they receive by reason of the decline of price in farm products during the present administration. Resonant phrases will not wipe these figures off the slate of time.

An honest man, seeking to deal honestly with the people, ought to be a little more careful of his statements. In the first place, every intelligent man knows that the lumber business is open to the world; that there is certainly no "trust" there, and that millions and tens of millions of acres await buyers at low prices, and that saw-mills, small or large, can be established wherever timber can be found and a market created for lumber. And as to iron, Mr. Stanchfield ignores the fact that the rapid advance in iron was due to the demand running ahead of the supply, creating a wild and foolish scramble on the part of buyers who bid against each other for supplies. For this the "trusts" were in no way responsible, but Mr. Stanchfield, referring to a decline in value of farm products since 1890, seems to be unaware of the fact that iron has also declined, and that No. 1 foundry, which is now quoted in Philadelphia at \$17 to \$17.50, averaged \$18.40 for the whole of 1890 in the Philadelphia market. But Mr. Stanchfield caps the climax in his statement that the farmers "have lost many millions in what they receive by reason of the decline of price in farm products

In 1897 the total value of the farm animals of the United States was \$1,655,000,000. By the next year this had gained \$240,000,000, and another year added another \$100,000,000, and on the 1st of January, 1900, the total value of the farm animals of this country was \$2,200,000,000, or a gain of \$550,000,000 in four years. In other words, the livestock of the country on January 1, 1900, was worth \$550,000,000 more than on January 1, 1897. This was a gain of about 33 per cent. Never before was there such an increase in so short a time. The average value of farm animals steadily increased from 1897 to 1900. The average for the country for horses advanced from \$31.51 in 1896 to \$44.61 in 1900; the average value of mules from \$41.66 in 1896 to \$53.56 in 1900; of cows from \$23.16 to \$31.60, and of sheep from \$1.82 to \$2.93.

In 1896 the average value of corn, as reported by the United States Agricultural Department, was 21½ cents per bushel. In 1899, though we had had in succession five of the largest corn crops ever produced in the country, the average value was 30.3 cents, or a gain of nearly nine cents per bushel, or over 40 per cent.

The total production of wheat for the three years 1893, 1894 and 1895 was 1,323,000,000 bushels, the total value of which was \$677,000,000, or an average of 51.1 cents per bushel. For the three years 1897, 1898 and 1899 the aggregate wheat crop was 1,752,000,000 bushels, worth \$1,140,000,000, or an average of sixty-five cents per bushel, or considerably more than 20 per cent. increase in price, showing a gain in the total valuation of the crop of these three years, as compared with the three years from 1893 to 1895, of \$470,000,000.

So remarkable has been the advance in cotton—from five or six cents a pound to nine to ten cents—that the Southern farmer is no longer misled by the claim that the price of cotton is regulated by the price of silver. He has learned the truth, so long proclaimed, that the price of cotton is regulated by the supply and demand.

The Manufacturers' Record believes that an honest study of such questions and an honest statement of facts is alike incumbent upon democrats and republicans. It has no patience with misrepresentations by either party, and as it has bitterly opposed the negro policy of the republican party, so it also opposes the policy of isms represented by the Kansas City convention, and which, if successful at the polls, would, it believes, be disastrous to our country.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record has a very nice notice of the Anchor Duck Mill recently organized in Rome. It also publishes the names of the stockholders. But it credits the location of the mill and the well-known citizens of Rome all to Anniston, Rome is never mentioned. But we feel sure when the attention of the Manufacturers' Record is called to the error that they will gladly correct it.—Rome (Ga.) Tribune.

The Manufacturers' Record takes pleasure in making the correction.
Rome is one of Georgia's most substanturers' Record of the opinions of lead-

tial towns, and deserves all the good things which come from increasing industrial activity.

#### Work Before Texas.

Galveston, in the face of overwhelming disaster, has acted as was expected of it. It is an American city, and American cities are in the habit of permitting no visitation of fire or flood to paralyze them. They may sustain a temporary check, but in the midst of rack and ruin are sure to be found busy with plans for restoration. Charleston with its earthquake, Boston and Chicago with their fires, St. Louis with its tornado and Johnstown with its flood displayed the same American spirit of hopefulness in calamity and energy in affliction which has characterized the shattered Galveston. Simultaneously with appeals for help for the great Gulf port came utterances of its representative men, full of faith in the future and of determination to overcome any difficulty that might present itself. The response to the appeals has been generously American. It has furnished another demonstration of the unity of the country, and has gone a long way toward the renewal of normal conditions at Galveston.

The disaster at that point was so appalling that it has overshadowed the loss of life and destruction of property in other Texas communities. Their sufferings have not been, perhaps, even proportionately equal to those at Galveston, and have naturally not appealed, perhaps, as strongly to public sympathy as the wholesale catastrophe. Many a promising plantation and small farm, and many a flourishing little town, though, have been seriously damaged, and the work of many years' patience and industry has been brought to naught by a few hours' wind and water. Now that Galveston is fairly convalescent, it is time for attention to be paid to the sufferers on the mainland of Texas. From the nature of the situation, the task of relieving them will be largely one for Texas to handle. Texas is a great State, a wealthy State. Its authorities should lose no time in devising means whereby the damages wrought in the small towns from the Gulf inward may be repaired and the losses sustained by farmers may become only a memory. With characteristic energy the railroads affected by the cyclone have set to work promptly to clear the track for traffic. Their efforts will have an invigorating effect upon the territory through which their lines extend. It is for the State, though, to supplement this good work, even if a special session of the legislature be necessary.

# Why Not Be Fair and Honest?

Our old friend, the Beaumont (Texas) Journal, inclined to be pestiferous at times, has again resorted to its mosquito-like tactics against the Manufacturers' Record. It is not pleased with the recent symposium in the Manufacturers' Record of the opinions of lead-

ing manufacturers in many parts of the country regarding the outlook for business in relation to the results of the presidential election, and accuses the Manufacturers' Record of practicing deception. The Journal says:

While the Manufacturers' Record sent out While the Manufacturers' Record sent out 756 inquiries, it published only seventy-one letters. This fact will not be discovered except by readers of the Manufacturers' Record who take the trouble to count the letters published. Being intensely republican, it can be safely asserted that the Manufacturers' Record published every letter favorable to McKinley received. It probably also killed those from manufacturers who also killed those from are favorable to Bryan.

The Journal either is not able to count or counts somewhat carelessly. Moreover, it either is not able to read, reads very carelessly, or, starting with a premise evolved from a horrible imagination, contents itself with counting articles in its exchanges and in some way or other reaching conclusions not very far removed from absurdity.

The Manufacturers' Record's editorial introduction to this symposium of letters said:

As these letters were sent to every adver-tiser, numbering about 750 of the foremost manufacturers of the country, and as every reply except one, which is anonymous, is given in the following pages, the sentiments expressed may be accepted as fairly repre-sentative of the sentiments of the manufacturing interests of the United States at

No one who reads the Manufacturers Record, if he were an honest man, would dare to assert that the array of letters alluded to was intended to deceive anybody, even if the statement that every letter received was published had not been made, for every honest man who reads the Manufacturers' Record knows that it neither distorts nor misrepresents the news which it receives in the shape of letters from its readers. There is nothing about a business advertisement usually to indicate the party politics of the advertiser, and if there were in the symposium more letters in favor of Mr. McKinley than of Mr. Bryan, neither the Manufacturers' Record nor the writers of the letters are to blame.

These views are submitted in the hope that the journalistic anopheles of Texas may have its mind relieved. It is a bit of charity. And, by the way, it might recover its mental equilibrium in a perusal of a mass of letters published in this week's Manufacturers' Record.

# Right Kind of Arbitration.

Testimony before the industrial commission at Washington the other day pointed clearly to the method of settlement for disputes almost unavoidable in the changing industrial conditions of the country between employers and employes. The witness was Thomas J. Hogan, secretary of the Stove Founders' National Defence Association, representing about 25 per cent, of the stove-manufacturing firms of the country, controlling about 60 per cent. of the output. He said that the association was organized fourteen years ago to protect the interests of the manufacturers against strikers in the Stove Molders' Union. It was successful, but five years later the labor union and the manufacturers got together and made an arbitration arrangement, which has worked satisfactorily to the benefit of all concerned ever since. Under this agreement three representatives of the employers and three of the employes meet annually and fix the wage scale for the coming year, at the same time adjusting all minor differences. Under the agreement with the molders there can be no strikes over wages. When a the orders for cotton-mill supplies have turers in the lines referred to, including

difference arises the union requires its members to remain at work while the standing committee adjusts the difference, thus avoiding strikes and lockouts, the men being kept employed and the manufacturers being enabled to keep their works in operation. Mr. Hogan said that this arbitration agreement had been advantageous, as it enabled representatives of both interests to come together on a friendly basis in spite of differences, and to learn to appreciate the interdependence of employer and employe.

There is a great deal of absurd talk nowadays in favor of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of labor difficulties, an arbitration permitting the State, or worse still, the national government, to interfere between capital and labor. One of the great evils of such a plan lies in its advocacy by individuals who would make it a political question and bring into the solution of an economic problem the withering blight of partisan politics. It is not to be considered in comparison with the plan described by Mr. Hogan. Arbitration is the solution of the difficulty. But for the ultimate good of all it must be a voluntary arbitration, and not one forced by political power, which in its inevitable demagogic form uses labor as a puppet.

#### Wants a Sugar Mill.

Messrs, Gifford & Co., bankers, of Wharton, Texas, in a letter to the Manufacturers' Record say:

"This portion of the country is mostly in need of a sugar mill, with which to take care of the sugar-cane that is now planted and also that which will be planted. This section is better adapted to the raising of sugar-cane than Louisiana, as the land does not require ditching as it does there. The cane that is now planted and nearly ready to harvest is very fine, despite the wet season that we have gone through, and will turn out, on the estimate of experts, all the way from twenty to forty tons per acre. We have fifty miles of railroad that traverse the cane section, and can guarantee to any party of capitalists enough cane to furnish to a mill, no matter how large it may be."

#### Want to Establish Ice, Light and Water Plant.

The Beck Company, No. 630 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., in a letter to the Manufacturers' Record states that it desires to learn of a good location for a combined ice, light and water plant in a town of 3000 to 5000 inhabitants, and that it desires to build it without the necessity of calling for local aid.

# CHICAGO'S SOUTHERN TRADE.

Demand for Its Manufactures of Machinery.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.] Chicago, Ill., September 17.

The machinery market is taking on its fall briskness this season earlier than usual, numerous lines giving the makers all the work they can turn out. That applies more particularly to heavy machinery for pumping stations or water-works. electric-light plants and mining apparatus, which is contracted several months ahead of fall delivery. Producers of cotten-oil-mill machinery, which runs into engines, boilers, conveyors, transmitters, shafting and pulleys, belting, etc., report a spiendid business, having had a heavy summer run of work. Good shipments have been steadily going forward for Southern lumber mills, fertilizer works, tobacco factories, ice plants, etc., while

been unusually good in volume and larger in bulk. A very notable trade is coming from Southern railroads, especially for track materials, tanks, gas engines, tion lamps, perforated metals, shop tools and other miscellanies. A falling off is reported in inquiries for sugar-refining and rice-mill apparatus. Business in all kinds of second-hand machinery is excellent. Upon the whole, the September situation, stimulated by good crops, higher prices for both agricultural products and iron, particularly cotton, in the South, is very satisfactory in this market,

Reviewing the wire and nail trade, the American Steel & Wire Co, reports that the situation shows steady improvement in all parts of the country, and that the indications point to a very prosperous fall business, especially in nails, the extensive buying of which at present prices by jobbers and retailers serves as a true pointer to existing active industrial operations,

As emphasis on the active development of the ice-making industry, the demand for machinery for that line is keeping local manufacturers busy throughout the entire year to fill their orders. The Fred W. Wolf Co, has had a busy season, and reports a good outlook for 1901. works are kept in very active operation on ice machinery, a large portion at this time of year being for export, in which department it has been successful in building up a good business in different foreign markets. As a rule the South is calling for larger and better equipments in general machinery, ice and refrigerating machinery forming no exception.

As the use of cement continues to increase in the South the demand is systematically followed up by Chicago firms in the same energetic manner truly characteristic of Western enterprise in other lines. The almost universal adoption of concrete pavements in this city and other cities in the West has developed an enormous demand for cement for that purpose. in which capacity it is voted a favorite by leading municipalities on account of its low cost, smoothness and great durability. The Garden City Sand Co, of Chicago reports a very large increase in the consumption of the popular cements during the present year of the American make. Although Portland cements have been made in this country for the past twentyfive years, the English product was used almost exclusively until 1885, since which time high-grade American cements have almost driven foreign products out of the market, owing to their greater strength and firmness. The Garden City Sand Co. is a leader in the West for high-grade Portland cements, fire-brick and general building supplies, and is probably Chieago's heaviest shipper in this particular line, its products going to all parts of the United States, including Canada, Mexico, Russia, South America and other countries. The company gives close attention to its Southern business, and anticipates a largely-increased demand from that field in the near future.

Since perforated sheet metal began to supersede wire screens in the heavier factery and mill machinery the demand for the perforated article has extended into almost every conceivable class of mill construction. About the latest acquisition to this demand came with the advent of beet-sugar manufacture, but prior to which it had already long since entered into the cottonseed-oil mill, grain-cleaning machinery, spark arresters for locomo-tives, etc. The Harrington & King Perforating Co. of Chicago, which manufactures perforated metals of every description, can furnish designs for any purpose where screens are required. It has done a large business this year with manufacthe leading mining companies, which are extensive users of perforated metals in separating ores. The company is now filling an order for one of the leading Southern railway companies, and has booked numerous recent orders from manufacturers in various lines in different parts of the South. It does a large permanent business and gives prompt attention to inquiries from new firms engaging in manufacturing, and appreciates the increasing value of the Southern market

In his new catalogue W. H. Lahman, 23 South Canal street, manufacturer of Lahman-Kirkwood shaking and dumping grate, illustrated in the Manufacturers' Record September 6, gives a revised list of references which shows the wide range that his grate has gained all over this Northwestern country. It is in use in hundreds of public buildings throughout the United States, and has been universally adopted by many of the largest manufacturers in Chicago (where 28,000 square feet of it is in use), including such firms as Fraser & Chalmers, Deering Harvesting Machine Co., Western Wheel Works, etc., and for residence furnaces by Marshall Field, H. N. Higginbotham, R. H. McCormick and others, It is now in use in the South by the city water-works of Jackson, Tenn.: Georgia Electric Light Co. of Atlanta, Ga.: Welsh Rice Milling Co., Welsh, La., all of the above references being of a class that endorses the practicability of the Lahman-Kirkwood grate beyond question; besides, it was awarded the highest premium and diplomas at the Louisville Exposition in 1884, the gold medal at the World's Cotton and Industrial Exposition at New Orleans in 1885, and medal and diploma at the World's Fair in 1893. Grate users should send for a copy of Mr. Lahman's new catalogue and read how to save money by stopping wreckless waste in

# Electric-Power for Radford.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.] Radford, Va., September 17.

Mr. Geo, W. Miles and associates are putting in a \$20,000 electrical plant near the mouth of Little river, two and onehalf miles from this city, to furnish power for the electric lighting in the town and for running the electric railway. A surplus of 500 or 600 horse-power will be devoted to new industries. Mr. Miles tells your correspondent that he is willing to give free power for one year to new industries started up in the town of Radford. Afterward he will sell the power on a basis of \$25 per horse-power. The object is to increase the patronage of the street railway and electric-light company and to build up this beautiful town. Nature has done all she could do for Radford in the way of a beautiful rolling land for building purposes, a magnificent river front with perfect drainage, a healthful climate and great accessibility to the markets east, south and west of us. This portion of Virginia is one of the most fertile and resourceful sections of America. It has been a camping-ground for health-seekers for over 100 years. There are twenty counties in this part of Virginia whose farm lands average 2000 feet above the sea-level. The mountains act as fenders against the severe storms. The raising of sheep, cattle and hogs is the chief industry of the country. Whole counties are being devoted to the feeding of export steers for the Liverpool markets. Within the last decade nine or ten large iron furnaces have been built in this part of the state.

The jeans manufacturers of the South and West have elected Henry W. Barrett, president, and Patton N. Clarke, secreagric inqui in th

Sept

Agr

As th

the So

agricul

larger

under

South,

glad to

busine

tile at

Also v

ing th

..11.

the pe

expres

Kinle

nre in

cities

these

touch

condi

ers in

more

"The

De majo cotte set t grea year

seve cott expe

> ably the bal pric

give val rai wh

wh 84:

va fro 11

9,4

th

0

fill-

uth-

sked

111r.

s of

nent

m.

sing

of

and

nu-

the

all

in

igs

he

ere

141-

st-

g-

ty

sh

d

# FROM SOUTHERN BANKERS' POINT OF VIEW.

# Agricultural, Industrial and Business Conditions and Prospects.

the South come in closer touch with the agricultural conditions than those in the larger cities, the Manufacturers' Record, under date of September 18, sent a letter to a bank in every county-seat of the South, in which it was said:
"The Manufacturers' Record would be

glad to have the opportunity of publishing your views upon the present condition of business interests—agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing-in your section. Also what is the outlook for business during the fall and winter?"

To this the following paragraph was added:

"We do not ask for any discussion of the political situation, but if you care to express your opinion as to whether the business interests of the country would be best served by the election of Mr. Me-Kinley or Mr. Bryan, we shall take pleasure in publishing it."

The aim of the Manufacturers' Record was not to reach the bankers in the larger cities, but in the country districts, for these country bankers, though more in touch with the people, are less in touch with the broader business and financial conditions of the country than the bankers in the leading cities, and hence they more clearly reflect the sentiment of the agricultural interests. In response to our inquiries we have received a large number of letters, all of which are published in the following pages.

Dealing with the business situation, the majority of these letters coming from the cotton-growing sections point out that while the crop is short, the very high prices now prevailing will more than offset the small crop and give to the farmers greater profits on cotton than for many years. Some of the letters from other portions of the South are less hopeful by reason of the small corn crop, due to the severe drouth. In connection with the cotton situation it seems probable that the crop will be at least 9,000,000 bales, and possibly more, though some able experts anticipate that the yield will be considerably less than this. Even should the crop reach 9,500,000 bales, the great shortage in the world's supply will probably maintain prices at not much below the present level of about ten cents a pound, or, roughly speaking, say, \$50 a bale, and if it should fall below this, prices ought to correspondingly advance. On the basis of 9,500,000 bales this would give a valuation of \$475,000,000, which would be by far the most valuable cotton crop ever produced, the next highest in value having been the crop of 1865-66, raised just after the close of the war, when cotton was commanding an average of nearly \$200 a bale, and when a crop of 2,200,000 bales yielded \$432,000,000, and the next was the crop of 1890-91, of 8,600,000 bales, which was worth \$430,000,000. The average value of the cotton crop of the six years from 1893-94 to 1898-99 was \$300,000,000, the lowest in that period being \$282,000,-000 for the crop of 1898-99, which was 11,274,000 bales. Last year's crop of 9,400,000 bales yielded \$363,000,000, or \$81,000,000 more than the preceding erop. On the basis of a possible valuation of \$475,000,000 for this year's crop, the difference to the South as compared with the crop of 1898-99 would be over \$190,000,000. Taking last year's crop and this crop together, and the total valua-tion on the basis of an estimate of \$475,
"Business of all kinds was never more get our revenue if the South secedes?" presidency, for, in my judgment, an agrition on the basis of an estimate of \$475,
prosperous in this section of Texas. We The question, 'Will not the building of cultural community is far more dependent

As the bankers in the country towns of | 000,000 for this year's will be \$838,000,-000 for the two years, against \$602,000,-000 for the two preceding years, showing a difference in favor of the cotton-planters of the South of \$236,000,000 for two crops of about 9,500,000 bales each against the two preceding crops, each of which excecded 11,000,000 bales.

> It is, of course, possible that the yield will not only fall below 9,500,000 bales, but below 9,000,000 bales, but if this should be true, the price would probably advance to a point sufficient to make up the difference. But even with 9,000,000 bales at the present selling price of \$50 a bale, the value would be \$450,000,000. which would still be by far the most valuable cotton crop which the South ever produced.

> The values of the cotton crops since 1893-94, as reported by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, have been as follows:

	Bales.	Value.
1893-94	7,549,817	\$283,118,137
1894-95	9,901,251	297,037,530
1895-96	7,157,346	294,095,347
1896-97	8,757,964	321,924,834
1897-98	11,199,994	320,552,606
1898-99	11,274,840	282,772,987
1899-1900	9,436,416	363,784,820

With a probable valuation of \$450,000,-000 to \$475,000,000 this year, and pos sibly a still higher value, the South will doubtless be in better financial shape than for many years.

In 1890-91 a crop of 8,650,000 bales, the average price per pound of middling uplands in New York for the year being 9.03 cents, brought \$430,000,000, and from this figure there was a rapid decline to \$284,000,000 in 1892-93.

Some of the bankers whose letters we publish have given their views on the political situation, and on this sentiment is much divided, for while many of these country bankers regard the possibility of the election of Mr. Bryan as a menace to the prosperity of the country, there are others who are equally strong in their desire to see Mr. Bryan elected.

# The Gold Standard Must Be Main-

tained. E. L. Foster, vice-president Bank of Anderson County, Coal Creek, Tenn.: "The last fiscal year, June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900, was perhaps the most prosperous year this section has ever had. The coal business and lumber business have been especially good. The mercantile business has been good, and there has been a marked improvement in the farming districts. At the present there is a temporary shutdown in the coal industry pending a settlement of the wage scale for the coming year, the miners and other employes demanding an increased pay-roll or greater price for their labor. Should it be agreed to make the price of labor higher than it has been, there will be a larger pay-roll, more money will be put into circulation and business generally will be better. While I was a democrat and voted three times for Cleveland, I do not see what could be done-from a mere human standpoint-that would be more disastrous to the business interests of the country, and therefore to every interest, than the election of Bryan. The gold standard of money must be maintained, imperialism or no imperialism."

#### Voting for Bryan, But Hoping for Me-Kinley's Election.

A. S. Reed, cashier, Bertram, Texas:

are now gathering the largest and best crop of cotton ever raised, and prices are all that could be asked. This fact makes business in all lines quite active and insures a continuation during the coming fall and winter months. The recent disastrous storm which prevailed over a large portion of Texas did not reach this section to do any damage. While a very large majority of people in this section will vote for Mr. Bryan for President, because he is their party nominee, still the honest conviction of the best business men is that they would really prefer to see Mr. McKinley re-elected, believing that such re-election would the better tend to insure a continuance of present prosperity."

#### Bryan's Election Would Bring Financial Disaster and Degradation.

H. F. Schweer, cashier First National Bank, Denton, Texas: "I firmly believe that Bryan's election would bring financial disaster over our beloved country, degradation to our flag wherever it floats: McKinley's election, continued prosperity and all nations honor our flag wherever it is thrown to the breeze."

#### McKinley, Protection and Sound Money the Cry.

H. W. Showalter, assistant cashier Ritchie County Bank, Harrisville, W. Va.: "We are glad to tell you that business of all kinds was never in a more flourishing condition. Everybody is happy and has plenty money. Democrats and republicans both say that times are better now than ever before in the country's history, with war going on at the same time. McKinley, protection and sound money is the cry from all lips,"

#### Wants McKinley's Good Work to Continue.

W. E. Satterfield, cashier People's National Bank, New Iberia, La.: "The country has never been so prosperous as since the election of Mr. McKinley. We want to see his good work continued. No Bryan,"

#### Leaders in Finance Should Endeavor to Avert Disaster-Free Silver a Menace to the Country.

Joseph S. Davis, cashier the First National Bank, Albany, Ga .: "I am gratified to report that every condition of the business interests in the South is satisfactory, and that the prospect is pleasing. The South's agricultural interest is, of course, the foundation of the section's wealth, but the industrial activity along manufacturing lines encourages the hope for a full, well-rounded prosperity. The agricultural and manufacturing interests. being complementary, are adjusting themselves in a most satisfactory manner to regulate the section's pace of progress toward the goal of the most ambitious patriot. The low price of cotton for five years past subjects the Southern people to severe yet wholesome experiences, which developed in them economy and thrift. It had the salutary effect of forcing the planters to increase the area in food products, reducing the production of cotton to a basis of the world's requirements, making the great staple the surplus money crop. Cotton is both food and raiment, and so much of it the world must have, With the recognized economic value of the seed as food for man and beast and the present price of the lint it begins to look now as if the dethroned 'King Cotton' would again wield his golden scepter. So, with ample cereal crops, increasing hog products, the multiplication and improvement of cattle herds and the phenomenal development of its manufacturing interests, it would seem that the South is destined soon to regain its once proud position of prestige and prosperity that justified Mr. Lincoln in asking 'where will we

cotton factories in the South be overdone? is frequently asked. To this there can be but one answer: No; not as long as a bale of cotton is shipped from this section. The field of production is the proper point at which to convert the raw material into the finished product. The success of every cotton-manufacturing enterprise in the South encourages the hope that at no distant day the bulk of the cotton crop will be manufactured within its borders. And every factory removes a number of hands from the cotton field, thus making the fact apparent that the overproduction of cotton is a thing of the past, and that the demand for manufactured goods will be the regulating influence in determining the price of the staple, and the Southern spinners will fix its market value, instead of Liverpool. The mercantile interests of the South are in a most healthful state. The banker and merchant make necessary advances with the confident expectation that the fruits of industry will warrant it. The uncertainties that characterized the section during the transition period following the demoralization of war have passed away, and stable conditions obtain. Those who were unable to adjust themselves to altered conditions have given way to a progressive progeny with new, up-to-date ideas. The honest character of the thrifty population exemplifies that it is safer to rely upon good character than to lien on property, for, after all, the value and availability of the property of any section depend upon the character of its people. To illustrate the South as a safe field for business ventures, only one country bank has closed its doors in Georgia since 1870, and the cashier had to steal its funds to accomplish that. An object-lesson full of suggestion, if not instruction, is found in the fact that an average Georgia community of 5000 population had on deposit in its three banks more than half a million dollars on the 1st of February, 1900. The conservative business men of the South. almost without exception, regard the doctrine of free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver as a menace to the country's prosperity, but what the result would be should Mr. Bryan be elected would require a prescience beyond human to declare with certainty. The leaders in public thought and finance should counsel together to avert any disaster that might ensue from the happening of that con-Not Affected by Politics-Wants the

# North to Have a Taste of the Negro Question.

Jos. M. Hurt, cashier Citizens' Bank, Blackstone, Va.: "I am cashier of the Citizens' Bank at this place, and can thereby judge of the condition of this community. We have a very thrifty, progressive town of about 2000 inhabitants. We have made more progress in the last four years than in double the time before. We have some few manufacturing enterprises, but the town is really dependent on the prosperity of the farming interest of its large back country. This has been an exceptionally hot and dry summer in this locality, and the corn and tobacco crops have been cut nearly in half in quantity, but on account of the shortness of the crop we expect higher prices, and this, with the surplus funds that our farmers have accumulated from good crops during the last two or three years, will give our section ample funds to maintain the enterprises already established and continue on the road of progress that Southside Virginia is steadily following. As far as political issues are concerned, I do not believe it would make much difference with our material prosperity which of the candidates are elected to the

Sej

of our

ing an

utmos

pace

tion (

great

ent ti

Kinle

appre

most

nities

accol

Ban

look

of A

very

Ale

cian

opii

nin

too

wo

sur

Te

pre

va

suj

a)

on the seasons and supply and demand than on who sits in the presidential chair. The affiliation of the republican party with the negroes force the Southern people to vote the democratic ticket whether they like the platform or not, and I look for no change in this until enough of the blacks have moved into the Northern States for the people there to have from experience by contact what we have to contend with, and not to have to rely on bloody-shirt specches from Northern demagogues and Southern scalawags. I beg pardon for trespassing on your columns.

#### Not a Political Prophet.

J. Z. Schultz, cashier Bank of Buch man, Buchanan, Va.: "This section of Virginia has suffered for months from an unusual drouth, so much so that the corn, out and tomato crops will not harvest ever 33 per cent, of the ordinary yield. Wheat was a fair average yield, and hay about one-half an average crop. So far as I am able to see, the vegetable canning industry of the county will be very much curtailed and the scarcity of feed ininre the live-stock interests of this section, both of which have been for years n great source of income to our people, I am not politician enough to say whether the election of Bryan or McKinley would better our condition under present cir-

#### Expects Hard Times Anyway.

C. E. Frost, eashier the Bank of Ath ens, Athens, Ala.: "My opinion is that it will make no difference who is elected: that we are now at the high tide of pros perity; that the pendulum will soon back and that by the end of the next administration we will have some very hard times. I think the outlook for the South as good or better than any section these United States, but will suffer like the rest of the country any depression that may come,

# Rather Forlorn Outlook.

E. G. Wilcoxson, president the Deposit Bank, Smith's Grove, Ky .: "Ours is an agricultural section. We have realized no boom as yet, though prices for grain and live-stock are gradually advancing. and our farmers are beginning to take hope. At least half of our farms are under mortgage, and at this poor dying rate our farmers will not be able to raise them, nor will our farm hands ever be able to purchase a farm of their own. The South needs free trade and reciprocity, protection against trusts and combines, emancipation from the negro race and an importation of a class of white laborers that are industrious and with sense enough to vote for their own interest."

# If Cotton Prices Hold.

W. R. Cherry, cashier Bank of Paris, Paris, Ark.: "We anticipate a good fall and winter trade if cotton remains at present prices. It is my opinion that we have a smaller cotton acreage this year than usual, but the yield in the low lands is good. Our farmers are now diversifying more than in past years, and they now have plenty wheat, corn, oats, ment and fruits for home consumption. is exclusively an agricultural section, and cotton is the money crop of the county, Our farmers and merchants will be in better condition at the end of this year than they were at the close of last year.'

# Kept in Good Shape by Mills.

C. McKennie, West Point, Ga.; "Farming interests are in better shape than for several years. Corn crop a little off on account of too much rain for the bottoms, other grain fairly good, and while the cotton crop will fall short about one-fourth, the present prices will offset that and make the farmer easy. Collechold cotton just now. There are about 90,000 spindles in operation here, consuming 100 bales cotton per day and disbursing about \$50,000 per month. This keeps our community in good shape all the

#### Outlook for Business Good.

W. Z. Dozier, assistant cashier the Bank of Petersburg, Petersburg, Tenn.: "The present conditions of business are very good. However, it has been unusu ally dull for the past year, on ac count of local conditions. The outlook for a good business this fall and winter is very good, as crops will make a reason able yield. The hoop factory here is doing a good business, as a cotton factory in the course of crection is expected to do. Upon the whole, business here is in a good healthy condition. Everyone in this country will vote for Wm, Jennings Bryan and firmly believe that business conditions will not only continue good, but get better."

#### The Party Which Best Subserves the Country's Interest by Honest Currency.

G. W. Saxon, president Capital City Bank, Tallahassee, Fla.: "The present condition of business interest in this section, agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing, is highly satisfactory as compared with one year ago. Our farmers are not in debt, and have made a fair average crop of cotton, corn, oats and hay. They are now marketing cotton at ten cents per pound, and the prospects, from reports of the condition of the general crop, are that they will get good prices the whole season through. This insures a good fall and winter trade. The political party who maintains an honest stable currency, with open doors for foreign trade, in my opinion, will best subserve the business interest of the country."

# Bryan's Election Might Cause a Panie.

J. K. Ragsdale, Blairs, S. C.: "One of the most serious problems now confronts the agricultural and mercantile interest of this country. Corn crops are almost an absolute failure. There will not be more than corn enough to feed the stock for five or six weeks in this locality. There is only about 40 per cent, of an average cotton crop. If it was not for the advance in price of cotton the farmers would be absolutely in destitute circumstances And that which affects the agricultural interest is applicable to mercantile. Yet there is some support to the interest of merchants derived from public works, such as building, railroads, etc. The average business man believes that the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency of the United States would cause a money panie."

# Prosperous and Happy.

J. R. Matthews, cashier Bank of West Feliciana, St. Francisville, La,: "This parish (West Feliciana) will make a two thirds crop of cotton, which is its principal crop, and at present prices will be in fine chape. Farmers, as a rule, have planted lots of corn, potatoes and hay. Have not had a very favorable season for farming. Mercantile business will share in the prosperity consequent upon 11-cent cotton. Cotton ginneries and compresses will pay well this season. Ice company and saw mill will pay handsomely also this year. Prospects were never better in our section. People are all happy, both white and colored. We want Bryan elected, and don't fear any bad results should be be elected."

# No Excitement About Elections.

T. R. Roach, cashier Avoyelles Bank of Marksville, Marksville, La.: "The central Louisiana prairie was last year afflicted with a drought of such proportions tions good, and merchants not inclined to as to greatly curtail the crops; hence the money very easy."

rise in cotton in the winter of 1899 did no more for the small farmers than enable them to keep their heads above water. The alluvial country, withstanding the drought, owing to some peculiar property of the soil, produced great crops of cotton and corn, enriching the planters, paying off debts and supplying them with ample corn for the operations of 1900. During the greater part of the growing season this year the prairie and lowlands were alike visited with great and frequent rains that had the effect of greatly decreasing the lowland yield. While producing a magnificent cotton plant, the rank growth failed to show up a corresponding fruitage, and lands that yielded a bale and ne-half and as high as two bales per acre last year will hardly exceed half a bale the present season-a yield fully equaled, if not exceeded, by the prairie farms where freer drainage sooner disposed of the excessive rainwater. It was commonly said by lowland planters that cotton must bring at least eight cents to cover the added cost of fighting the grass, and only the price in excess of that figure would yield a profit. But the season opens at ten cents, and thus far has shown a constant advance. A maintenance of such prices shows a profit to the planter despite the shortness of his crop. And to the small farmers, cultivating 20 to 100 acres. who inhabit the prairies, it means a degree of comfort long unknown to them. severe economy has been forced upon them by dire necessity, but this year's crop and price enables them to renew supplies of all kinds of household necessities and comfort. Last winter this began when the smaller farmers of the lowlands. getting remunerative price for cotton. bought immense quantities of furniture, beds, chairs, baby carriages and other things of which they had been deprived. This season the prairie will do this household replenishing. Every cotton wagon returning home takes a bedstead, a few chairs or some other article of prime com fort for the humble little prairie home The herds of cattle and swine that were sold in the past two years to outside buy ers, and at trifling prices, will now be re placed with better stock; implements will be renewed, and for the first time in many years the small farmer will be comfortable and prosperous. As to the coming elections, there is not much excitement. The general opinion of our people is that the stability of our money system cannot be affected by Bryan's election for at least four years, by which time "he will know better," while they fear the costly experiment of imperialism and wars beyond the ocean."

#### Let Well Enough Alone-No Greater Disaster Than Bryan's Election.

F. A. Piper & Co., bankers, Uvalde, Texas: "Our agricultural interests are waking up and increasing, especially so since our good rains all over the country. Of manufacturing interests one might say we have none. Considering the many hard years we have passed through, we think the mercantile interest to be in real good shape. The outlook for fall and winter trade is certainly very promising, to say the least. Your writer is one of the republican members of this firm, and boldly and openly expresses his idea and view that no greater calamity could befall this great and glorious land of ours than the election of such a man as Bryan. We are doing well; be satisfied, and let it alone.

# Louisiana Enjoying Prosperity.

M. Ricks, cashier Bank of Coushatta Coushatta, La.: "I am of the opinion that our State will enjoy one of the most prosperous years she ever has experienced, cotton and rice bringing good prices and

# A Democrat Who Wishes No Change,

W. S. Wilson, cashier Deposit Bank, "We are not a manufac-Eminence, Ky .: turing section, but an agricultural and stock-breeding one. Our condition financially has not been so prosperous since 1892. Farmers are getting good prices, and are practically out of debt. Our stock interests were never so prosperous as now. All our breeders are doing well, selling all the stock they can spare, and at extra good prices. Our merchants are carrying good balances, and are discounting their bills. For the future the outlook is bright. The farmers have large crops of corn, oats and tobacco, and are selling at paying prices. It is my opinion that the election of Mr. McKinley will be for the business interest of the country. It will assure us that the money will remain on a gold basis, give confidence to all business interests, and men will not hesitate to continue to use their money; contracts for future delivery of goods will be renewed and business move on in an uninterrupted manner. Imperialism is only a scare that we care nothing for. I am a democrat, but I am convinced it is to our interest to make no change in the President."

#### Outlook Never Brighter.

W. P. Simpson, president the Exchange Bank, Rome, Ga.: "It is the general belief with those in position to know that the business interests of Rome and this section were never brighter, and the outlook for business, agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing, during the fall and winter is good. While the corn and cotton crops are short in this section, the advance in price of cotton will more than make up the shortage."

#### Not Disturbed by Politics.

J. B. Watts, Pulaski City, Va.: "The state of business compares favorably with that of last fall, and the outlook seems good. As to agricultural interests, while in some departments, notably hay and spring lambs, high prices are maintained, farmers are not particularly hopeful for general improvement. Our merchants are doing a good business, and while expecting no rush of trade, look for a fairly busy season, and are now replenishing stock. Manufacturing interests continue the same. This town, Pulaski, has a zinc and two iron furnaces running on full time. I do not think the decline in demand for iron will materially affect the output here. It is, I think, the prevailing opinion that present business conditions in this section will not be disturbed this fall and winter by the election, whoever may be the successful candidate. There is no 'silver scare' here. While I am free to say that as a democrat and an antiimperialist I shall vote for Mr. Bryan, I do not think the business of the country would be much improved by his election, for, admitting that a radical change in our financial policy would bring increased prosperity, there would not be time for the effects to be seen during his administration. I think Mr. McKinley's re-election would not help the business of the country.'

#### Never Enjoyed Such Prosperity Refore and Satisfied With McKinley.

P. A. Ball, cashier American National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark .: "The business outlook in this section is very encouraging at the present time. The stiff price of cotton is proving a great benefit to the farmer and merchant alike, and as a result, if the present prices prevail business this fall will be booming. The jobbing interests of this city were never in a more flourishing condition, jobbers having more business than their ordinary capacities can accommodate. Manufacturing was never better, and factories are running to their full capacity. Coal mining is one

1900.

look is

for the

ain on

l busi-

esitate

tracis

be re-

unin-

only a

am a

to our

Presi-

al be-

that

this

intile

and

eot-

e ad-

than

The

with

and

ned.

for

onts

irly

ing

ine

full

de-

the

his

ver

ere

ti-

. 1

ry

in

ed

al

hange. of our most important industries. Hav-Bank, ing an inexhaustible supply of bituminous anufacceal, our mines are crowded to their ral and nimost, and operators are unable to keep n finanpace with their orders. Surely this secs since tion of country never before enjoyed so Prices. great a degree of prosperity as at the present time. We are well satisfied with Mcas now. Kinley's administration, and for my part ling all apprehend that a change would prove t extra most disastrous to every business entercarry. prise. I would take occasion to say that ounting this city offers the very finest of opportunities to manufacturing enterprises. On rops of account of the low price of coal and good ling at railroad facilities, success is assured to every venture of the kind." It will

# Bryan's Election Would Be Dis-astrous.

A. E. Watson, president First National Bank, Marlin, Texas: "The business out-look is good. In our opinion, the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency would be very disastrous to every business interest in the country."

#### Would Survive a Crash.

J. F. Roy, cashier Bank of Alexandria, Alexandria, Tenn.: "I am not a politician. I am engaged in business. It is my opinion that there are evils that should be corrected, but I cannot suggest how it should be done. The train that is running too fast should be stopped, but not too suddenly. I am of the opinion it would be best for our country eventually to elect Bryan. If this was done there would be a crash at once, but we would survive. Down the trust, or grind the people to powder."

#### Texas Never So Prosperous Before

Benj. Sherrod, assistant cashier the Panhandle National Bank, Wichita Falls, Texas: "Texas has never been in so prosperous condition as now. With her varied and unlimited resources, she can supply her people with all of the necessities of life and nearly all of the luxuries if all the markets of the world would suddenly be closed. This particular section has been especially favored, as the bounteous harvest of wheat and oats just harvested is evidence. Cattle, which is sta-ple with us, have been very high, while under Mr. Cleveland's reign they would not seel for enough to pay the freight to the markets of the world. Regarding the influence of political possibilities in the approaching election on the future of business, I am of the opinion that the success or failure of either of the great parties would only cause a temporary ripple on the face of the business world, notwithstanding the campaign oratory to the contrary. We have under way an irrigation scheme which promises great things for this section. The idea is to use the storm water by collecting in large reservoir and conveying over the lands by a system of ditches. If I can serve the Manufacturers' Record, that has always labored untiringly for the upbuilding of our Southland, command me."

#### The Race Question in the Way of Voters.

William Powell, cashier Bank of Culloden, Culloden, Ga.: "I am a Northerner, but four years in the South, and three years in this section (central Georgia). The civil war left the people here very poor, and it has taken most of the years since to recuperate. We have no manufacturing business, but a good agricultural country, and our merchants are doing a good business and are in the main prosperous. Most of our planters and their renters have to borrow money in the spring to help in their seeding and to purchase stock and implements, and pay promptly when they market their cotton, and each year sees their farms in better condition and their general condition impreved. The outlook for business during

the coming fall and winter is better than it has been for several years. I have been in the banking business more than forty years, and am so thoroughly a soundmoney man that I feel that the election of Mr. Bryan would be a national calamity. While he might not be able to foist his free-silver issue upon the country, it would be dangerous to give him the chance to do so, and only for the race question, I believe this would be the verdict at the polls of many thousands of the voters of Georgia."

#### In a Two-Story Country.

James D. Hopewell, Bank of Sturgis, Sturgis, Ky.: "Agricultural business is rather brisk now; farmers have hopes of fair prices and wish for good crops. Manufacturing business is not extensive here, but what little there is seems active, with fair prospects of a continuation of same. All in all, our country is prosperous, fast developing, and will in time be a great country. We have as fine agricultural country as can be found, and most of it is underlaid with rich coal veins We have the only 'two-story' country I know of. We are also developing some other mineral sources of wealth. We have fine spar in exhaustless quantities. We also have iron, lead and traces of silver."

#### In the Orange Section.

H. S. Budd, cashier Leesburg and County State Bank, Leesburg, Fla.: "Farming, cattle and turpentine industries have been good, but this section has lost much population and wealth by the destruction of orange groves. Saw-mills and a brick works have been doing well. Two plants have begun mining kaolin. and a barrel factory has been very busy all the year. Groves have made good progress through the summer."

# Business Interests Demand Bryan

J. M. Lybrand, the Wills Point Bank, Wills Point, Texas: "Business of all kinds is good in this section, with prospects good for fine business during fall and winter. I think the business interests of the country demand the election of Mr. Bryan."

# Texas Able to Stand Bryanism Better Than Any Other State.

D. E. Waggoner, cashier the National Bank of Cleburne, Cleburne, Texas: must say that in this section of Texas the outlook for business is the brightest in years. With cotton selling at ten cents per pound, when twelve months ago six cents was the ruling price, the farmer is getting independent. The crop is an average one in North and Central Texas, and there cannot but be a surplus with which to buy goods. Merchants are looking for a large trade, though purchases by them have so far been light, most of them having overbought last season. Even should Bryan be elected this country will be all right, though this is a remote possibility. Texas can stand Bryan and Bryanism as well or better than any State in the Union. Farmers have diversified this year more than any previous year, and this accounts in a measure for their independence."

#### Bryan's Election Would Be Adverse to All Business Interests.

O. F. Luttrell, cashier Bank of Brew ton, Brewton, Ala.: "The business conditions in this section are good in all lines, both mercantile and milling, and the outlook for the immediate future is prosperous. The turpentine producers have been set back some on account of unusual rains in hot weather, but on the whole will make some money. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leading business men that the business and commercial interests of the country will be best subserved by the re-election of Mc-Kinley. No one denies that the election of Bryan would be adverse to all business,

at least temporarily, and that a period of depression might ensue."

#### A Change Not Advisable.

J. B. Carter, president Gribble-Carter Wholesale Grain Co., Sherman, Texas: "This section has been blessed in having a good yield from the farms, and prices, especially in cotton, are in advance of what was expected, and business outlook is good. As for presidential candidates, I do not think it advisable to make a change at this particular time."

#### In a Fine Farming Section.

E. B. Brodnax, cashier First National Bank, Carrollton, Ga.: "Business conditions here are above the average. Cotton crop short, but price good, makes outlook bright for fall and winter business. This is the finest farming section in the State; have had good crops almost without fail for twenty-five years."

# Helped by Live-Stock.

W. C. Noble, cashier First National Bank, Port Lavaca, Texas: "In this section of the country the outlook for the great staple of the South, cotton, is remarkably bad. The live-stock interest is bright, which, in the absence of good crops, helps matters."

#### Supports W. J. Bryan.

J. E. Hall, cashier City Bank, Santa Anna, Texas: "The agricultural and mercantile business of this section is in a flourishing condition, the best that has been attained in the history of the country. Our good crops and the demand for our mules and cattle has placed us on this plane, and present prices of cotton ensure us a good business this fall and winter. As to the political situation, I feel that I can best serve my country by supporting W. J. Bryan."

# The Many Woes to Follow Bryan's Election.

C. W. Arnett, Fairmont, W. Va.: "We have had continuous prosperity in our section of West Virginia for over three years, and should McKinley be re-elected this fall we could not ask for a brighter future for West Virginia. Bryan's election would mean disaster to business, destruction of public confidence, the return of panies, the reduction of work and wages and the repetition of the scenes of hardships and souphouses which filled the land during the last democratic administration.

# Blasted by the Cyclone.

Patton A. Murray, cashier G. C. Gifford & Co., bankers, Wharton, Texas: "The prospects are at the present writing indeed very poor, caused mainly by what is nearly a total failure of crops, and also by a very disastrous evclone or storm that swept our coast country Saturday night, which carried death and destruction with it. This section is considered one of the richest in the State, and such a thing as a total failure was never known before, as they always make a crop, some years better than others. Had it not been for these circumstances we would have had a very prosperous outlook, for our main crop, cotton, is at a price that makes the raising very profitable. We think that with prudent management on the part of the business men and planters generally it will take several years to repair the damage done so far."

# Conditions as Fine as Could Be Wished.

W. J. Moore, cashier Llano County Bank, Llano, Texas: "Our farmers have never been in as prosperous condition as now. Our section has been blessed to the extreme this year with an abundance of rain, and have been fortunate enough not to suffer from winds and cyclones, as some parts of the State have. They have made a fairly good corn crop, and the cotton

year. Two years ago cotton brought about \$25 per bale, last year about \$35, and this year it is bringing the rise of \$50 per bale. This, as a matter of course, will place our merchants in prime condition; in fact, things have never looked more favorable in this section than they do today for the merchant and the farmer, while the cow men are not feeling so well over their prospects, owing to the fact that the market have been off considerably for the last month or more. However, the range conditions are just as fine as could be wished."

#### A Comparative View.

O. G. Bournan, Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Texas: "I believe that the business interests of the country would be injured less by the election of President McKinley than Mr. Bryan."

#### Merchants and Farmers Happy,

W. L. Reed, cashier First National Bank, Leonard, Texas: "There is more inclination for diversification While ever before among farmers. acreage of cotton is much less than usual, the yield per acre is greater than for years, and prices much better. Farmers generally are in excellent condition. All crops are good; merchants having fine trade and good collections. More attention is directed to manufacturing enterprises than ever before."

#### In Upper East Tennessee.

S. C. Williams, vice-president The Banking & Trust Co., Johnson City, Tenn.: "What, with good prices for cereals, hay and cattle, and fair prices for lumber and woodworkers' prodncts, upper East Tennessee is getting her share of the prosperity that all must admit prevails. Overproduction of pig-iron has caused the closing down of our furnaces, but it is hoped that there will be such a degree of confidence and certainty after the presidential election as that consumption of iron will increase to the point of encouraging our furnacemen to place their plants in blast again. Increase in bank deposits and in loans and discounts also show this immediate section to be most prosperous."

# To Conserve the Purpose of Govern-

L. C. Prather, president Bank of Baldwyn, Baldwyn, Miss.: "We are of the opinion the election of either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan will have very little immediate effect on the business interest of the country, but we are decidedly of the opinion that the election of Mr. Bryan will tend to conserve the original purpose of this government, while we believe the election of Mr. McKinley will have the contrary effect. The outlook for business in this section is not encouraging because of the short crop, consequent upon the much rain in June and July."

# In Central Kentucky.

J. A. Boulware, cashier People's Deposit Bank, Springfield, Ky .: "The present outlook for business in this part of central Kentucky is very good in every particular."

# Business Interests Best Subserved by McKinley.

E. A. Shipley, clerk and master chancery court, Jonesboro, Tenn.: "Business conditions in this section are progressing in a general way quite satisfactory aside from our iron industry, which seems to have been retarded and set back for some reason better known to you than I could state. Agricultural interests are reasonably satisfactory, except that the drought has lessened our corn and hay crops especially, and the prices of cattle are not so good, owing to the falling off of winter feed. The prices of all other stock and farm cereals are quite satisfactory, with chances for an advance toward the close crop is almost double what it was last of the year. Our merchants appear to be

S

\_\_\_

way

stan

rese

see

rend

of A

Tru

dan

this

no l

real

stri

are

the

ern

by

ane

car

res

alit

dri

the

pre

the

the

of

er

SI

po me

po pk

vi

th

at ou

ac

pi

el J.

рі 6і

B

doing at least the usual amount of business at this season of the year, with fair prospect of at least average sales during the fall and winter seasons. Our manufacturing industries in so far as they go in this section are all progressing nicely, running full time. All sorts of woodworking machinery and lumber trade generally is quite active, unusually so. Summing up the business situation here, present and prospective, for the coming season, I should say in a general way that it is at least reasonably assuring. In regard to the political situation, I have no doubt but that the business interest of the country would be best subserved by the election of Mr. McKinley, and a large majority of the voters of this section share with me in this view, as will be attested by the ballots cast here in November."

#### Outlook Not Good.

W. C. Sloan, president People's Bank, Imboden, Ark .: "The outlook for the future is not very good. Our crops are short on account of too much rain in the early part of the crop season and extreme drought in latter part of July and August. However, our corn crop that was planted early is good; late corn very short; cotton so, only about three-quarters of a full crop; wheat very good, and our merchants are preparing for an average fall and winter trade. Our farmers have bought more farm machinery than usual, and with a favorable season for gathering our corn and cotton, I think, will be in a fair condition. If Bryan should be elected I do sincerely believe that the masses, or a large majority of our people, will be greatly benefited."

#### Bryan's Election Would Mean Substantial Prosperity for the South.

Duncan F. Young, cashier Bank of Amite City, Amite City, La.: "Taking the little town of Amite City, the countysent of Tangipohoa parish, Louisiana, as a criterion, the business outlook is better than it has been for a number of years past. Presuming that everyone may not be familiar with the place we give as an example, we make a few explanations by the way. Amite City is on an elevation upward of 100 feet above sea, and is drained on the east by a beautiful stream of water, skirted east and west by a heavy belt of hardwood timber, For miles north, south, east and west the land is fertile, susceptible to the cultivation of any vegetation peculiar to the South. For the past fifteen years a gradual influx of Northern immigrants have made their way hither, devoting themselves mainly to truck farming, of which they have made a success. What is regarded as truck farming here consists of strawberries, fruits and spring vegetables. Those interests have been the mainstay of this section, devoted mainly to cotton culture, since 1893, the year in which the price of cotton began to take its downward course, While the price of cotton last year was fair, the yield here, as elsewhere, was short, and the consequent inflow of money was proportionate. Last spring the weather conditions were such along the extreme southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad that the truck business was a comparative failure, many of the fields being inundated and traffic being interfered with by washouts at a time when prees were at the best. Disheartened by this terrific blow, the truck farmers had no desire for some time to borrow money, and the rate of interest was affected thereby. But a particularly fortunate condition of weather existing at an opportune season of the year, many of the truck farmers plowed up their fields and planted Although in all the adjoining purishes it is reported that the yield will be far short of last year even, this parish has been peculiarly fortunate in its yield, and as the price of cotton is very fair now.

all interests are consequently buoyed up thereby, since collections will necessarily be easy. As indicated, the weather conditions have been peculiar to localities, and as, in my opinion, the agricultural in terests are the prime movers of the business of the United States, we are to be governed by the creop prospects of each particular locality in basing our views on general prosperity. When the farmer makes a good crop support is given to the factory; when he gets a good price for his produce he is enabled to pay his merchant, thus starting the movement of a volume of money. In the agricultural center contiguous to New Orleans, the metropolis of the South, the conditions have been fair, and owing to the fact, too, that great internal improvements are going on in New Orleans and a number of manufacturing industries are going up throughout this section-on home capital to a great extent-it is plain to be seen that we are in the confluence of a prosperous era. Added to this, the wars which have been in progress for the past two years have been the means of taking off of the labor market a number of idle men, which, to a great extent, has affected beneficially the price of labor. And while the war tax has been a burden on some people, it has at the same time caused more or less money to circulate. That this will result in stagnation when the wars are over and Uncle Sam's employes are released from their engagements does not change the fact that a wave of prosperity has been inaugurated thereby, temporary though it be. The premises considered, it must be admitted that we are witnessing more prosperous times than at any time since the years prior to 1893.

"That the political power in office will make capital of everything that savors of prosperity at this time goes without saying; that they and their adherents will bend every energy to add to that prosperity until after the election in November is but reasonable. How long that condition will continue after the election, whatever party be elected, depends upon the stability of the interests entered into. As far as the South is concerned, she began, the first time since the civil war, to build factories and depend in a great measure upon her own resources during Cleveland's first administration. Depending largely upon negro labor, it has been the experience heretofore that but little reliance can be placed on that element during republican administrations. Being fertile and possessing unbounded natural resources, the South has been for several years the mecca of those people endeavoring to escape the rigors of the North, and just so soon as that element become familiar with their surroundings they align themselves with the democratic party, until today the South is no puerile foe in the political arena. The South, containing but few extremely wealthy men, is the home of 'the people,' and it is a man of the people this class hope to see in power. Being largely poor people, as intimated, small denominations of money are the circulating medium, and the power that caters to that element will receive an almost undivided vote from the South, and that power which fosters the South, now in its toddling clothes, as it were, in the great industries of the day, would merit the gratitude of those who are straining every energy now to accomplish that which was begun during Cleveland's administration. The South has heretofore been under the misfortune of not possessing capital with which to develop its own resources, and now that she has the means and the purpose, the encouragement due pioneers is only lacking. All things considered, I believe that if W. J. Bryan were elected President of the United States a degree of substantial

prosperity would settle over the South as has not been known there since the days of De Boer, the Louisiana sugar king."

# No Effect in the Election.

J. A. Space, cashier The Darien Bank, Darien, Ga.: "Our business interests are principally mercantile, lumber manufacturing and shipping. There is a dullness in the lumber business at present, caused by the prevailing high freight rates, which affect all other lines of business. Believing that there will be a great demand for timber and higher prices, the outlook for the fall and winter is assuring. We don't expect the coming election will affect our interests in the least.'

# The Coal Strike an Influential Factor

Fred, B. Vail, manager Clayton Air Compressor Works, New York: "Up to the present time the presidential campaign has had no distressing effect upon our business. Notwithstanding our in creased facilities, our shops are crowded with orders, and we have many large contracts ahead. Without discussing political matters, we firmly believe in the reelection of Mr. McKinley, as it would be in accord with continued prosperity. The threatened coal strike appeals to us as being a more disturbing element that the presidential campaign, and unless settled we fear its effects will be far-reaching and detrimental to business interests throughout the East and Middle West. The outlook beyond the election is splendid, and we are hopeful of making this the largest year in the history of our business. We have on our books as customers the names of some of the most responsible and largest business concerns in the world, and we are adding new laurels to this list every day, owing to the perfection of our goods.

# Money Interest the Bone and Sinew of the Country.

C. S. Garrett & Son, paper manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.: "We are pleased to say that we have done more than our usual volume of business during the summer months, notwithstanding the extreme heat, which naturally retarded business somewhat. The prospects are bright, and we look for a gradual increase as the cooler weather approaches. We are fortunate in having contracts for the largest part of the productions of our four mills, which assures us steady business for this year at least, unless, of course, the unexpected should happen, viz., the election of Wm. J. Bryan. This without a doubt would cause a general halt and stagnation. Money is the most sensitive medium in business. It is the barometer of trade, the heart and life of the universe, the pulse of the world. Create a disturbance of any kind, whether real or imaginary, in the financial market, and you produce timidity, which means inactivity and eventually a panic. Freely-invested money means good times. Hoarding of money means bad times. W. J. Bryan has yet to learn that the bone and sinew of this and every country is the money interest, and to legislate against and to advocate anything detrimental to this interest means stagnation and ruin. Money is power; this is a fact that all the legis lation and arguments to the contrary cannot change. We cannot believe that Bryan has a ghost of a show, nor are the people ready to hand over the White House, with its power for good or evil to one who simply deals in imaginary conditions. His ideas regarding Cuba and the Philippine Islands are as absurd as his 16 to 1 plank, and savor of handing over any portion of our territory to the riotous element rather than to the law-abiding and better class of citizens; in fact, his whole talk tends to cater to the unlawful, to the irresponsible. We certainly have faith in the better judgment of the vast majority

of the people, and the fact of the present business conditions indicates and voices this feeling."

#### Politics Little to Do With Trade Conditions.

C. T. Bodifield, secretary and treasurer the Bodifield Belting Co., Cleveland, Ohio: "In reply to your favor of August 27 will sny that so far the presidential campaign has no depressing effect on our business, as we are, and have been for a long time past, as busy as we could be; in fact, are not able to fill some orders that wanted quickly. In view of the fact that we are having many strikes in the North. our home city not having been free from a strike of some kind the entire year, and it being a presidential year, everything has looked to us as if it were going to be dull, and in spite of all indications we are pleased to record the fact that it does not seem to hurt our business, and the circumstances being as they are, it has looked to us from week to week as if it would become dull, and today our impression is that we shall have a falling off in business during the next six weeks. Regardless of political affiliations, will say that we consider that the country has been for some time past prosperous, and while we do not believe that politics really have much to do with trade conditions outside of importing, we feel that it is well enough to let well enough alone, for changes in administration cannot but help disturb and check investments. We are therefore in hopes that Mr. McKinley will be re-elected."

# "Conscientions and Patriotic Voters" Can Only Vote for Bryan, cording to This View.

James Mackenzie, Catlettsburg, Ky.: "As far as the lines in which I am engaged are concerned, viz., domestic lumber, timber and timber lands, the situation could not be much worse. The demand is almost nothing, and values without any stability or reliability, and constantly declining. We have had a very brief period of apparent but not real prosperity in the lumber trade. During the early part of 1899 there was a great dearth of lumber, particularly hardwoods, due to the enforced idleness of the mills for the past three or four years. usual reaction after a period of stagnation set in, as I have stated, early in 1899, which found the consumers and wholesale dealers comparatively bare of stock. This enabled the large lumber manufacturers in the producing districts, who had been compelled to hold their stocks for lack of a market, to dictate the prices at which they sold. The consequence was that purchasers had to pay what was asked or go without, and prices went up on a rapidly-advancing scale till they reached abnormally high figures. The result was that every saw-mill in the country started up to produce lumber, and countless numbets of new ones and new companies were organized to participate in the great and permanent prosperity promised by Mr. McKinley. Unfortunately for thousands of those deluded mortals, that prosperity has come to an untimely end. It was artificial and unstable. I state the bald facts when I say that timbermen on this stream have been compelled to sell oak timber within ninety days at five cents per foot on which the labor alone approximated ten cents. If the present stagnation and depression continues for ten or twelve months more you can readily see what is in store for lumbermen, and, judging from reports, the iron trade is no better off. If this condition of things is a true definition of prosperity, deliver me from it. The most prosperous business I know of seems to be that conducted by the various trusts, the most iniquitous and unjust condition possible to conceive. They are permitted to employ the same methods of the highЮ.

oices

surer

Ohio:

will

time

. are

that

orth.

from

and

hing

o be

are

not

if it

Re

has

and

ally

for

relp

will

1121 -

ery

the

ds.

ills

he

99.

ile

iis

rs

of

eh

at

ıd

ls

V

d

way robber, who calls upon his victim to stand and deliver, while the people's representatives in Washington sit idly by and see it done, but make no effort to prevent the outrage. If you have not done so. read the testimony of Mr. George H. Rice of Marietta, Ohio, an oil refiner, who has vainly struggled for the last fifteen or twenty years to conduct a legitimate business in competition with the Standard Oil Trust. You will there learn the infamous practices of that octopus, in conspiracy with the railways, to strangle a weaker competitor. Is it possible that such damnable outrages can be perpetrated in this great and alleged free republic and no remedy found and applied? I assert it is not true, and maintain that if our representatives in Washington were not recreant to their constituents' interests restrictive laws can be framed that would render such injustice impossible. But if it should be found that such institutions are not amenable to and are superior to the same laws that the masses are governed by (as they have heretofore proved themselves to be), there is one remedy left by which the gigantic fabric of robbery inaugurated by the Standard Oil Trust, and being so industriously copied by thousands of others of the same caliber, can be completely demolished; that last resort for relief is force. Other nationalities, less intelligent and less educated than the American people, have been driven to resort to it as a cure for evils they could not accomplish by any other means. The insatiable greed of these multi-millionaires and oppressors, which has no limit but the patience of the oppressed, will eventually drive the masses of this country to the same remedy. In their fancied security these see no writing on the wall, but it is there, and woe be to them when it is fulfilled. The re-election of McKinley would be the most disastrous event that could befall this country-a perpetuation of Algerism and Hannaism. The American people sees the shameless spectacle before them of this great and powerful republic expending millions of money and thousands of the best of our American lives in an attempt to enslave a poor and almost defenceless race of people, once our allies, who have been the victims of Spanish barbarity for hundreds of years, who have fought them, as they are now fighting our armies, in the attempt to attain the same freedom that our forefathers laid down their lives for under Washington. What a beautiful example this is of benevolent assimilation. I can see nothing in the conduct of the administration to justify its perpetuation a single hour after its present time ex-What this country needs now to conduct its affairs in the national capital is honest, capable and patriotic congressmen and a Senate of the same caliber elected directly by the people and William J. Bryan in the presidential chair, and I beg further to assert that every conscientious and patriotic voter not commercially interested, directly or indirectly, with the present administration, will vote next 6th of November for Bryan and reform. and he will be triumphantly elected."

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., states that surveys are now being made for a 16-foot channel between Norfolk and Beaufort, N. C. It is intended to have a passageway of this depth for vessels between Hampton Roads and the point re-ferred to. The Pamlico Sound will be used for a portion of the route.

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Mr. Chas, F. Tatum of Eatonton, Ga., writes that he is estimating the cost of a medium-sized broom factory, and that if his investigations are satisfactory he expects to build one at Eatonton.

UNITED STATES' EXHIBITS

Impressions of Them at the Paris Exposition.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.] Paris, France, September

It is said that the United States has more exhibits in place at the Paris Exposition than any other nation, and even the casual visitor can see for himself that we are very well represented. We are so weak in some lines, however, and our products are so widely scattered that the impression is at times less good than it ought to be. In house-furnishing goods, chinaware, terra-cotta and art objects in wood and metal, to which two entire buildings of great size on the Esplanade des Invalides are devoted, we make scarcely any showing. It is true that we might not have been able to take first place in some departments of the display, beside the Gobelin tapestries, for instance, the Sevres chinaware, the royal Prussian and Saxon chinas and the beautiful European exhibits of costly and artistic jewelry, bronzes, sculptures and furniture, but we could, of course, have done very much better than we have done. There are some collective exhibits in this department, that is, there are rooms, bathrooms, bed chambers, etc., which are fitted up by several American firms jointly, but owing to the divided responsibility in such cases, or for other reasons, the results are not of the best. As it is, the reputation of the United States is in the hands, very largely, of the Tiffany firm in New York, the Gotham Manufacturing Co. and the manufacturers of the Rookwood pottery in Cincinnati, all of whom have done splendidly and have saved the day for America. That their efforts are receiving high commendation from the exposition management was shown the other day, when the prizes were distributed.

#### The Publishers' Building.

It is in this particular part of the exposition that Americans find their principal congregating place. Here are the American press headquarters, a reading-room supplied with many American magazines and newspapers, and the American Publishers' Building, where the Paris edition of the New York Times is printed every afternoon from a large press erected by the Goss Company of Chicago. The types are set and the lines cast on the Mergenthaler machines, and the whole operation, except the production of the "copy," goes on here in full view of the public. There is a collective exhibit here of several American firms showing "a model American printing office," and most of the typewriter companies, including the Remington, Smith Premier, the Yost, Densmore and Caligraph, have their products on dis-Several novelties, such as the graphophones of the American Graphophone Co., the adding machine of the American Arithmometer Co. of St. Louis and the copying machine of the Neostyle Manufacturing Co. of New York, are also exhibited in this area. These, together with a banjo whose strings are picked mechanically, appeal greatly to the popular interest. Two American insurance compapies which do a large business abroad also have booths in this building for lack of a more appropriate place, the Mutual Life and the Equitable. The former is a very lavish and artistic exhibitor.

# The Metal and Machinery Exhibits.

It is in metals and machinery, however, as we might expect, that the principal achievements of the United States are to be recorded at this exposition, and for very good reasons. American manufacturers of these goods have learned the value of the export trade. They know the absorbing capacity of the European market, and have seized this opportunity

to bring their products still more fully to the notice of continental buyers. Unfortunately for the general effect, these exhibitors are widely distributed all over the exposition in different buildings, on different floors of the same buildings, at the Champ de Mars and in the Bois de Vin-There is some machinery at the cennes. Champ de Mars, much more at Vincennes: some agricultural implements and machines at the Champ, some at Vincennes; some automobiles and bicycles at the Champ, some, too, at Vincennes. It is a work of time to find out how we stand in respect of any great industry.

# Metallurgical Displays.

One of the most attractive and extensive of all these exhibits is that of the American Steel & Wire Co. This company shows many tons of its products, which are of very various kinds. So far as I have been able to learn, it was under necessity of dividing its exhibit into only two parts, these being rather near together. It has thus succeeded in massing its display with admirable effect. The main display is placed around an illuminated bronze booth, tastefully beflagged and decorated. The company shows samples of its raw materials-ore, fuel and limestone-and a great variety of finished goods piled high on all sides, wire of all sizes from different metals, cables, rabbit fencing, poultry netting, tacks, flat coldrooled steel for the manufacture of springs, fence wire, telephone and telegraph wire, cotton ties, baling wire, bedsprings, music wire, barb wire, knife blades, dress stays, trolley wire, nails, horseshoes, chains, etc. The exhibit took a Grand Prix last Saturday, as a matter of course.

Three other large American concerns make fine displays in this section of the exposition-the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the American Tinplate Co. and the Copper Queen and its allied Arizona copper companies. The Colorado Company, which has so well succeeded in establishing a great business in iron at the base of the Rocky mountains, exhibits the Western ores from which its products are made, and its coal and coke. A large wall map illustrates the source of its supplies in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. Samples of steel rails, bolts, castiron pipe and other articles included in the company's output are within its enclosure, which is bounded about by a railing of highly-polished steel rails artistically twisted to suit the occasion. The American Tinplate Co, makes a large exhibit of tinplate and black plate, and the Copper Queen shows a massive pile of Arizona copper in all stages of production. The exhibit is said to contain 147,600 pounds of metal. The Crescent Steel Co. of Pittsburg, also in the metallurgical section, got a Grand Prix, and deserved it for its handsome display of dies and tools made from its steel and loaned to it for the exposition by its many patrons,

The Standard Oil Co. occupies a large space, which is filled with samples of its various kinds of oils, naphthas, paraffine, and charts and pictures tending to illustrate the development of the petroleum industry in the United States. For real interest, however, the exhibit would seem to be surpassed by that which is shown by the Russian company, now so active a rival of the Standard in many of the world's markets. The Russian and Siberian exhibits are nearly all of much curious attraction to the visitor from more western lands, as they indicate how a great awakening people are advancing intellectually and materially to a highlycivilized plane.

# Hardware Exhibits.

which several large American firms are represented. It would perhaps be hard to think of anything in the line of "minor metallurgy" more manifestly out of place than the Brooklyn Bridge, yet a costly model of this work is shown here by John A. Roebling's Sons of Trenton, N. J., who supplied the cables to swing this great structure triumphantly across East river. The first model, it will be remembered, went down at sea, together with many more exhibits intended for the American sections of the exposition, and this is a substitute bridge prepared at great speed by the firm. It is unfortunate that the exposition management has not been able to assign the model a space where it could be better seen and would attract the attention which it deserves to receive. Roeblings show wire as fine as one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, grading up to a section of a cable of the Brooklyn Bridge as thick as a man's body. They also have an exhibit in the machinery section in the Champ de Mars, and the jury was discriminating enough to grant them a Grand Prix. The Atlas Tack Co. exhibits its tacks; the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Co. of Lebanon, Pa., bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and spikes; E. C. Atkins & Co. of Indianapolis, saws; Favette R. Plumb of Philadelphia, hammers, adzes, hatchets, axes, railroad, miners' and blacksmiths' tools; Thomas Devlin & Co. of Philadelphia, shears, hinges, pulleys, buckets, bridle bits and hardware varieties; the Pike Manufacturing Co. of Pike Station, N. H., whetstones-all in this section devoted to "minor metallurgy."

Agricultural Machinery.

Another branch of the American metal industries which has good reason to be proud of what it has recently done in foreign fields is the agricultural machine and implement industry. It is well represented here, as is the Canadian industry also. Europe finds it very difficult at the exposition to furnish anything in this line which at all competes in forwardness with America's showing. The McCormick Company has a large building to itself out at Vincennes, in which it shows its various classes of harvesting machines, including a big wheat "header" and a corn cutter and shocker. There is here, too, a kind of retrospective exhibit, prominent among the articles shown being the original reaper made by Cyrus McCormick in 1831, now a time-stained monument to the inventive art of a famous American pioneer in the agricultural-machinery industry. The firm has long had official recognition in France, and it again takes several prizes this time.

The Deering Company is also strongly represented here, as it usually is in the European market. It has had charge of the official historical exhibit of agricultural machinery. This consists of a great assortment of models in glass cases, which the spectator may set in motion by pulling a cord. He is thus able to note their methods of operation. Nearly all the exhibits of agricultural machines, barring McCormick's, are in an annex in the Champ de Mars, a small building erected for the special purpose of accommodating the American firms. Here we find such manufacturers, besides those mentioned, as D. M. Osborne & Co. of Auburn, N. Y.; Walter A. Wood Co. of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Adriance, Platt & Co. of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Aultman, Miller & Co. of Akron. Ohio: Plano Manufacturing Co. of Chicago; Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.; Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., Milwaukee Harvester Co., S. L. Allen & Co. of Philadelphia and several others.

On the third floor of this building is the American "maize kitchen," where various The French have a section devoted to kinds of corn foods are distributed free, what they call "minor metallurgy," in though in limited quantities, of course, to the tiers etat of France, which seems to be very appreciative. Several firms have undertaken this work to supplement what has earlier been done by "Corncake" Murphy and other friends of this American industry to popularize maize as a human food in Europe. The movement, however, seems to make headway only very slowly.

# Heating and Ventilation.

There is probably nothing in industry in which our superiority over Europe is so manifest as in the manufacture of heating and cooking appliances. Unfortunately, very little space for exhibits of this class could be secured by the United States commission-less than 2000 square feet, and that in a gallery—but the best possible efforts under the circumstances have been put forth. There is a large and fairly representative collective exhibit of stoves, ranges, valves, boilers, radiators, fans, fittings, trimmings, vacuum systems, etc. The American Radiator Co. has the largest space. There are in all thirty-two firms represented, including the Abram Cox Stove Co. of Philadelphia, the Michigan Stove Co. of Detroit, the Model Heating Co. of Philadelphia, Geo. M. Clark & Co. of Chicago, Griswold Manufacturing Co., cooking utensils, Erie, Pa.; Warren Webster & Co. of Camden, N. J., and many others. That the merit of the American products shown here has met with a deserved recognition is shown by the large number of prizes secured by the exhibitors in this section, despite cramped quarters and the impossibility of making effective displays. The J. L. Mott Iron Works show a model American bathroom, It is a handsome display, and should open the eyes of Europe to our successes in this department of manufacture.

#### Locomotives and Cars.

The railway equipment of all the exhibiting nations, the United States with the rest, has been taken out to Vincennes, where there is ample track-room for the display of locomotives, cars and the various appliances appertaining to railroading. Our exhibit is not so large as it If the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Pressed Steel Car Co. and the J. G. Brill Co. were taken out there would not be very much remaining. The Baldwin Works show one large simple expansion locomotive recently built for the State Railways of France. It is elevated slightly from the track, so that its wheels may revolve, and the boiler being filled with compressed air, it is made to puff and steam by an engineer in charge. The revolution of the drivers and the action of the machinery, which is so much simpler than that of the European engines, may thus be noted by the visitor. It is the only real puffing, whistling locomotive in the shed, and it attracts much attention. The company also exhibits a locomotive recently built for the Great Northern Railway of England, and a variety of wheels. The French State, in the French section, shows a compound Baldwin locomotive of the Vauclain type, one of several recently built in Philadelphia, and the Standard Steel Works makes a fine display of wheels and locomotive parts. The company secured one Grand Prix and two gold medals, the Grand Prix for its locomotives, one medal for the Standard Steel Works and the other for Mr. Vauclain personally in token of his valuable collaboration in American locomotive building. The company has in hand orders for the Orleans Railway and the P. L. M., while some additional contracts are pending in France.

The Pressed Steel Car Co. of Pittsburg has quite taken Europe's breath away with its exhibits. It shows a big coal car of a capacity of 110,000 pounds and an ore car of the same capacity. The visitor must climb high stairways in order to

look into them. The company also exhibits one 88,000-pound gondola, built for the Baltimore & Ohio, and two gondolas of the lot recently shipped over here to go to Egypt. There are large pictures showing the size of the works, a portrait of Mr. Schoen and a reception booth for visitors. The jury of course awarded the company a Grand Prix.

Brill's exhibit includes an electric snow sweeper, several trucks and one of their well-known convertible electric street cars for summer or winter use. The New York Air Brake Co., the International Brake Shoe Co. and the International Pneumatic Railway Signal Co. also show their specialties at Vincennes. There is not a passenger car in the whole American exhibit in the railway building, and the display is not very representative in any sense. The difficulty and expense of shipping such articles as cars and locomotives across the ocean explain, of course, why we should not have done much better in a department of manufacturing in which we would own no superior in a fair race on an open field.

ELLIS P. OBERHOLTZER.

#### ORDERS FOR STEEL.

# Results of Samples Sent Abroad From Birmingham.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.] Birmingham, Ala., September 17.

The promise for a good healthy market in iron, as foreshadowed in last letter, did not materialize. The market was quoted on a basis of \$11 for No. 2 foundry, and at that price buyers were entering the market to supply immediate wants and urging prompt shipment, Orders were increasing, and the outlook was good for an improved business. No effort was made to invade the Western markets, as existing circumstances created an embargo there. Just when everything seemed to be working smoothly, one interst offered iron on the basis of \$10 for No. 2 foundry and made some sales. Other interests refused to sell at this figure. The drop demoralized buyers, and the result was a very quiet market, with very restricted transactions to the domestic trade. The railroads hold the key to the situation. When iron had its large advance the various railroads interested in iron tonnage advanced the freight rate materially. It was accepted by the iron interests without protest. Since the decline in iron every application for a readjustment of the freight rate has been denied. If the rate existing was made the same as prevailed when iron first began to advance we could get into the Western territory and do some business. As it is, the difference against us is about the increase added to the prevailing rate at the time of advance.

This condition would be ruinous to the trade but for the fact that the export orders loomed up and gave us an outlet for the iron that was beginning to accumulate. But that is limited by restricted ocean room and the irregularity and often prohibitive figures in ocean rates. It developed the past week that to one European port there was a difference of \$1 per ton in asking rates by rival interests. There is nothing like regularity in the rates, but just the simple effort and aim to get all that iron can be made to carry.

With reasonable rates and available ocean room this district would be for the present independent of the domestic trade. From the latter we will be cut off until the railroads reduce their tariff, for at present there is only loss in sales to important points at current values there. We still are looking to the railroads for relief.

As to quotations, it is almost useless to

give them. They may be good today and of no value tomorrow. One important interest has declared that nothing less than \$11.50 will be accepted for No. 2 foundry. That will be adhered to, for their anticipated output of this grade up to January is sold. Other important interests are declining all orders below the basis of \$11 for No. 2 foundry, and have refused some orders at \$11. There seems to be a growing feeling that we will have an unsatisfactory market until the result of the approaching presidential election shall settle the future policy of the government.

Since the starting up of the steel mill orders for steel product have increased very materially, and the outlook for a satisfactory business is very encouraging. From those foreign ports to which sample shipments were made orders have been received. Several orders from foreign buyers were booked the past week. Among them was one for 1200 tons from Glasgow and another one for 5000 tons fron an English port, whose acceptance depends upon satisfactory shipping arrangements. The present capacity of the mill will be increased by putting additional furnaces in commission. It is well to say that the character of the product called for in recent orders is just the kind the mill prefers, and the price therefor is acceptable to the management,

The difference between the Central Foundry Co. and its employes has been adjusted, and there is now no contention in the district between capital and labor.

There is a considerable amount of prospecting in progress in the rich mineral counties east of us. Engaged in it are experts whose experience covers the noted mineral belts of the world. Their unanimous verdict is that wealth in great abundance is there, and it only needs the proper intelligence and appliances to secure it. Eastern capital has had its attention turned to the possibilities offered here, and from a source thoroughly reliable the information comes that hundreds of thousands of dollars of Eastern capital, whose agents and experts are in the field. is ready to be invested when favorable reports satisfy capital of a safe investment

J. M. K.

# Eastern Iron Markets.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Philadelphia, Pa., September 19.

All branches of the iron and steel business are in better shape than even a week ago, because of the heavier requirements for immediate delivery. It looks as if prices had at last taken a turn upward, but no great or sudden movements are probable. We are now producing pig-iron on a basis of 11,500,000 tons, as against 15,000,000 tons a few months ago. Stocks, which a year ago were 120,000 tens, are now 600,000 tons. Buyers who could not order enough last year can hardly be sold to now. People are waiting on consumers.

The finished iron trade is in better condition than for many months. The idleness of so many Western bar mills, owing to differences over wages, has begun to show itself in a better Eastern demand. Bar iron is now selling at 1.30 to 1.35, and every day brings more business. greatest activity is in bridge iron and structural material. Large orders have been pouring in for several days, and by the close of the week there will be contracts for at least 30,000 tons more than there was at the beginning. The larger consumers know that a reaction must come, and if they wait too long political considerations will arise. The truth must be told, viz., that there is a great deal of work held up until the people who have it to give out can see which way the political cat will jump. When they think they see there will be a rush of business, provided the cat is crouching in the right direction to suit them. Quotations today are as follows: No. 1 X foundry, \$17 to \$17.50; No. 2, \$15.50; plain, \$15; forge, \$14 to \$14.50; basic, \$14.50; Bessemer, \$15 to \$16; beams and channels, 1.60; steel bars, 1.20; best refined, 1.30; plates, 1.30. We all look for a \$10 cut in steel rails this week and the early placing of orders for 2,000,000 tons.

#### Charleston Exposition Plans.

Mr. Bradford Lee Gilbert, the architectin-chief of the South Carolina Interstate
and West Indian Exposition, is hard at
work with his assistants in his New York
offices preparing the plans for the grounds
and buildings. These promise to be very
effective and imposing. For suggestions
as to the planting of the grounds and the
choice of plants Mr. Gilbert will have the
advantage of the taste and experience of
Mr. Flagler's gardener, who laid out the
gardens at the Ponce de Leon and other
famous hotels in Florida, and is considered quite an authority upon such matters.

Mr. Charles Sutton, Mr. Gilbert's chief assistant, upon his recent visit to Charleston expressed himself most enthusiastically with regard to the site chosen for the exposition. This is slightly rolling country, which lends itself readily to varied and artistic effects in landscape gardening. But what seemed to strike Mr. Sutton most forcibly was the beautiful live with their graceful pendents of Spanish moss. These, he declared, constitute a feature which no money could supply, and furnish only one of the many natural advantages which the exposition grounds will possess.

Although the plans of buildings, etc., are not yet sufficiently matured for publication, it is understood that the architecture will be somewhat colonial in tone, as suited to the atmosphere of an old colonial city. At the same time, as the peculiar conformation of the exposition grounds lends itself to more than one kind of treatment, there will no doubt be features suggestive of more tropical countries-courts and colonnades, arches and doorways, which will recall the palaces of Spain; a blazing tower which shall lighten the darkness of night like a star for many miles around; enchanted castles on the shores of limpid lakes, and domes and minarets and spires which shall rise like the visions of a dream.

While the architects are busy in New York perfecting the plans of the grounds and buildings of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, work of another sort is going steadily on at the exposition offices in Charleston. Here, besides a large amount of routine work, there are many things of importance to be decided upon daily. The force of workers in the executive department and in the department of promotion and publicity are kept constantly busy sending out posters and folders, invitations to important men and organizations, corresponding with the representatives of foreign countries, appointing commissioners, making arrangements with exhibitors and concessionaires, imparting information to thousands of enquirers and spreading the news of the great enterprise far and wide.

The Young Men's Commercial League has been organized at Vaiden, Miss., with C. L. Armstrong, president; Dr. R. C. Vanes and P. H. Kaiger, vice-presidents; T. H. Wilson, secretary, and L. H. Hawkins, treasurer.

Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga., contemplates an increase of its present 5000spindle and 160-loom plant, but has made no definite decision as yet, [A co building Constru

Sept

NOTA

While

nearly

and A

mileage

As alr

Record

affection

with th cipal c import Southe contra to Dal was fe The 1 Compa Worth and B will re nearly turers Santa Gulf. conne tensio is to I pleted reach extens kom. port & distar proba road ( tweer under The cently stood the co under seem State prese porti comp be es five 1 nect Bloc Nort bran be b man Loui

seve

dista

that

Dose

hey

ght

day

te

rge,

ler.

teel

of

et-

ate

at

ids

ery

nis

of

he

ief

ed

# RAILROADS.

[A complete record of all new railroad building in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

NOTABLE RAILWAY ACTIVITY.

Texas and Alabama as Fields for Construction.

While railroad building is very active in nearly all of the Southern States, Texas and Alabama promise a record for new mileage during 1900 which will probably be much greater than any previous year. As already noted in the Manufacturers' Record, the modification of certain laws affecting transportation lines in Texas has given an impetus to railroad construction, with the result that nearly all of the principal companies are building extensions and branches, in addition to a number of important independent projects. Southern Pacific has let several very large contracts, representing a total of over 100 miles. It is completing a line from Cedar to Dallas, Texas, over the route of what was formerly the Texas Trunk Railroad. The International & Great Northern Company is completing a line from Fort Worth to the Gulf by the way of Waco and Bryan. Altogether these extensions will represent about 250 miles, of which nearly 100 are now under construction. As recently announced in the Manufacturers' Record, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe has become interested in the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City road. To connect the latter with this system an extension about fifty-five miles in length is to be built as soon as surveys are completed and contracts let. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which has recently reached Shreveport, La., by building an extension between Jefferson and Waskom, twenty miles long, has planned a further extension of the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern division to McKinney, a distance of sixty-six miles, which will probably be built this year. Among the independent branches, the Cane Belt Railroad Co, has nearly completed its line between Sealy and Wharton, and it is understood will probably extend further to a point on the Gulf of Mexico, making the length of the line nearly eighty miles. The Texas Central Railroad, which recently built about forty miles of extension from Albany to Stamford, it is understood has decided to extend further to the coal district in the vicinity of Thurber.

So many new railroad projects are under way in Alabama that it would seem as if nearly every county in the State would add to its mileage during the present year. The Louisville & Nashville is operating extensively in the Southern portion of the State, and recently has completed thirty-two miles between Georgianna and Andalusia. This branch is to be extended further a distance of fortyfive miles, and it is understood will connect with the Pensacola division at a point in Florida. Another extension of the Louisville & Nashville system is to Blocton, which will be about sixty miles in length. North of Birmingham the North Alabama Railroad, which will be a branch of the Louisville & Nashville, is to be built this year, and will extend a distance of seventy-four miles between Cullman and Bessemer. Besides this the Louisville & Nashville has under contract several branches aggregating about thirty-five miles. The Southern Railway will construct its Ensley Southern branch a distance of twenty-eight miles between Parrish and Ensley. It is also possible that the Southern will complete the proposed road between Stevenson, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., a distance of about

about twenty-five miles. The Central of Georgia has under construction a very important extension in the southeastern portion of the State, which will be about eighty-eight miles in length when completed. Of this branch, twenty-one miles are now in operation. It is very probable that the proposed extension of the East & West Railroad to Birmingham will also be carried out in the near future, which will represent about thirty miles of construction.

Among the independent projects are the Alabama & Tombigbee Railroad, which will be about sixty miles in length. Eight miles have already been completed. The Chattahoochee Valley Railroad will also be extended a distance of twenty-five miles in Alabama, while the Tennessee & Alabama Mineral Railroad is being constructed from Lawrenceburg, Tenn., into Northern Alabama. This road will be about thirty miles in length. The Carrollton Short Line Railroad Co. is building ten miles, part of which has already been completed. It will be a feeder of the Mobile & Ohio.

# More Annual Reports.

Reports of the Southern railway companies last made public continue to show that transportation business in the South during the last fiscal year was one of notable prosperity. The Chesapeake & Ohio increased its gross earnings \$1,392,000 as compared with the previous year, and its net earnings \$382,000, or nearly 10 per cent. After providing for all charges a surplus was left of \$1,157,000, or \$450,000 more than during the preceding year.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis report should be exceedingly gratifying to stockholders. It shows total earnings amounting to \$6,487,000 and net earnings amounting to \$2,273,000. After deducting all obligations the amount of \$526,000 is left, which has been transferred to the account of profit and loss. E. F. Pool has been elected comptroller in place of J. G. Money, who has resigned. The board of directors unanimously re-elected Mr. J. W. Thomas as president, and Mr. J. W. Thomas, Jr., general manager.

The Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.'s report shows an increase of 35.4 per cent, in freight earnings and 15.8 per cent, in passenger earnings, while the entire increase in net earnings amounted to \$30,000, or 12.4 per cent. During the year nearly \$100,000 was expended in the maintenance of way and equipment. This is one of the most prosperous short lines in the country, and under the administration of President George C. Smith it has made remarkable progress.

# Kansas City, Mexico & Orient.

The work of surveying the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway is rapidly progressing. A party of engineers headed by John L. Case has started for Guaymas, Mexico, with clothing, equipment and supplies for a stay of eighteen months. From Guaymas they go by steamer to Topolobampo bay, and thence up the Choix river in Fuerto valley to the town of Fuerto, a distance of seventy-five miles, where they will begin locating a line for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient. They are to remain in the valley and take charge of the building of the read eastward to the Sierra Madra mountains to connect with the line from that direction. Mr. Case is charged with an important mission, as he is to represent the Guardian Trust Co. of Chicago, as well as the new railroad, in locating wharves at Topolobampo. The line between Chihuahua and Presidio del Norte

built between Chihuahua and the town of Guerro. As the Presidio del Norte is on the Rio Grande river, this brings the new rond to the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. With what is actually being done in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, it is stated, this makes '400 miles of road in course of construction.

#### Nashville to Knoxville.

The completion of the Tennessee Central Railroad between Emory Gap and Monterey completes a line between Nashville and Knoxville which has been agitated for a number of years. The Tennessee Central proper is but sixty-two miles long, but connects at its eastern terminus with the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, and at Monterey, the western terminus, with the Nashville & Knoxville Railroad. By these lines and their connections the route between Nashville and Knoxville is completed. Work of constructing the Tennessee Central has been in progress for several years, owing to the difficult character of the country.

In connection with the Tennessee Central it is reported that the Illinois Central has taken considerable interest in the project, and that in the near future the new road may be closely allied to the former either as a division or by a traffic agreement. Such an arrangement would give the Illinois Central a line through central and Eastern Tennessee and valuable connections at Knoxville,

#### Restoring Galveston Terminals.

Already the work of repairing damage done by the recent storm to the railroad property and other terminals at Galveston has begun. It is announced that the railroad companies have decided to combine in the construction of a new bridge across Galveston bay, and that plans are now being prepared. The structure will be of steel and wide enough for two tracks. It is also stated that the Galveston Wharf Co, has had an examination made of the damage done to its terminals. and that warehouses will probably be rebuilt immediately and the piers repaired. Only a small portion of the grain stored in the elevators was ruined, and the bulk of it can be exported as soon as vessels are secured to take out cargoes. The Mallory Steamship Co. gives notice that its semi-weekly sailings between New York and Galveston will continue, and that the company's terminals at Galveston will be restored as soon as possible.

# May Possibly Go South.

In connection with the statement that the Rogers Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J., will go out of business, a report is current that a number of members of the present company may organize with the idea of locating a plant in the South. It is stated that Mr. Jacob S. Rogers, who has been heavily interested in the Paterson company, is also interested in property at Macon, Ga., and that this city may become the site of the plant if it is constructed. The Rogers Works are among the oldest in the country, and have given employment to a large force of men.

# Waycross Air Line Extensions.

Louisville & Nashville has under contract several branches aggregating about thirty-five miles. The Southern Railway will construct its Ensley Southern branch a distance of twenty-eight miles between Parrish and Ensley. It is also possible that the Southern will complete the proposed road between Stevenson, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., a distance of about forty miles, as well as several branches to coal mines and furnaces aggregating the Chihuahua & Pacific has already been and take charge of the building of the road eastward to the Sierra Madra mountains to connect with the line from that direction. Mr. Case is charged with an important mission, as he is to represent the Guardian Trust Co. of Chicago, as well as the new railroad, in locating boxed road between Stevenson, Ala., and coal mines and furnaces aggregating about thirty-five miles. The Waycross Air Line Railroad Co. has given a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York to secure an issue of \$1,400,000 in 5 per cent, bonds. The mortgage is secured upon the road, which extends from Waycross to Vickers, Ga. It is announced in connect with the line from that direction. Mr. Case is charged with an important mission, as he is to represent the Guardian Trust Co. of Chicago, as well as the new railroad, in locating Vickers, Ga. It is announced in connection with the issue that the company now tween Chihuahua and Presidio del Norte its proposes building extensions to Macon, also to a point on the Atlantic coast at the Chihuahua & Pacific has already been broad con New York to secure an issue of \$1,400,000 in 5 per cent, bonds. The mortgage is secured upon the mortgage is secured upon the road, which extends from Waycross to Vickers, Ga. It is announced in connection with the issue that the company now proposes building extensions to Macon, also to a point on the Atlantic coast at the Chihuahua & Pacific has already been broad con Ner

Raoul is president, and George D. Wadley, vice-president and general manager.

#### Chance for Railroad Promotion.

A correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record at Cadiz, Ky., writes that an excellent opportunity is offered to build a railroad from Cadiz to a connection with the Illinois Central. It is estimated that such a line can be built at a comparatively small cost. It will be about ten miles in length, extending through a very productive country. F. G. Terry of the Bank of Cadiz will be pleased to correspond with anyone interested.

#### Railroad Notes.

Mr. John B. Newton, who has been acting as general manager of the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Railroad, has been appointed permanently to the position.

Mr. Calvin Whiteley, Jr., of Baltimore has been selected general manager of the Richmond Passenger & Power Co. of Richmond, Va., succeeding Andrew Pizzini.

It is announced that the Baltimore & Olio Railroad Co, may soon close contracts for several thousand additional freight cars, which will include both box and coal cars.

It is announced that the Wheeler Line of steamers, plying on the Choptank and other rivers and Chesapeake bay, have been sold to a syndicate represented by Howard Bryant of Baltimore. The line comprises three boats, and has terminals at Baltimore.

The Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co. has decided to include the Atlanta Belt Line in its operations. The Belt Line has been constructed by a company in which large stockholders at Atlanta and West Point were interested, and the decision is merely a formality. The road will be in operation in a few weeks.

The extension of the Gulf & Ship Island Railway into the Pearl river district of Mississippi, it is stated, has stimulated the river trade in that section of the State. It is announced that a new steamer is to be placed in service on the Pearl river and tributaries to run in connection with the Gulf & Ship Island, carrying freight and passengers.

# Trade With Mexico.

The Mexican Herald, alluding to the organization of the Mexican Gulf Steam-ship Co., says:

"Before the close of the year international business between Mexico and the United States will enjoy the advantages of another strong steamship line that will operate boats between Mexican and American Gulf ports. The formation of the new company was brought about by the reorganization of the Mexican Gulf Steamship Co. under the name of the Mexican-American Steamship Co. The old company's boats operate between New Orleans and Tampico. The new company will at once extend the service to include the ports of Vera Cruz and Progresso. The headquarters of the new company will be located in St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. O. F. Spindler, agent of the Mexican Gulf Company at New Orleans, has been elected president. The Mexican-American Steamship Co. proposes to establish semi-monthly sailings, and the new service will begin about November 1."

The American Linseed Oil Co. of New York paid a regular quarterly dividend on its preferred stock on the 15th inst. It voted to use surplus earnings as a working capital and paid no dividend on its common stock.

Se

or fre

per h

furt

taine

T

Poin

two

yet l

that

head

Co.

Eng

will

of th

feet.

The:

load

in w

earg

offic deck

TI scre

The:

sure

with

teen

leng \$500 depe ing Mar sels in it In Man auth rece secu ship for tion can

It stear

to er delp orde

of h sels

plete

pred

# MECHANICAL.

# Incandescent Gasoline Light.

Prominent among the many innovations

new and important moulding and flooring machine. This new machine is designed in pairs, rights and lefts, the idea having had its origin on the Pacific coast, where it was desired to make the highest grade of the present industrial era has been the of flooring in largest quantities at lowest ing new devices that tend to the facilita-

ers, can be obtained by addressing the manufacturer.

#### Improved Sad-Irons.

Manufacturers are constantly introduc-

with reasonable care will last indefinitely without becoming loose. This improved attachment has overcome the danger of bruised and crushed feet and toes, while the iron itself has all the advantages of the old-tyle cold-handle sad-iron. The illustration herewith presents a view of the sad-iron mentioned. Messrs, Henry Keidel & Co. of Baltimore are Southern agents for the manufacturer.

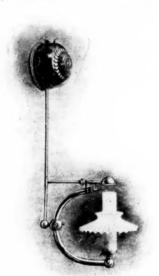


FIG. 1.-INCANDESCENT GASOLINE

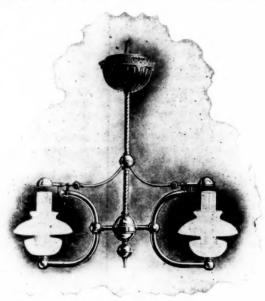


FIG. 2.—INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LIGHT.

Aside from gas and electricity there are systems making use of oils that furnish the user with the greatest satisfaction. Among the most successful of these new systems is that offered by the Canton Incandescent Light Co. of Canton, Ohio. This system utilizes gasoline, and is claimed to give users a light superior in candle-power to incandescent electricity, acetylene gas or coal oil, and at much less cost than kerosene. The system affords an instant lighting up as simply as with the common gaslight. Illustrations are presented herewith of two styles of fixtures which the Canton Company manuffactures for use with its system. Interested parties can obtain full particulars of the system, catalogues and prices by addressing the manufacturer.

# New Moulding and Flooring Machine.

Operators of woodworking factories of all kinds are presumably always looking for improvements in machinery used in their establishments. Machines for moulding and flooring work have been satisfactorily supplied by many of our maintained, with all conveniences and ad-sad-irons on the market. The iron's han-half and three-horse-power machines with

speeds which would produce the finest

introduction of improved lighting systems, | possible cost; hence the arrangement to | tion of the conduct of households. Among have one operator run two machines at the supplies needed in households may be mentioned sad-irons. The Wrightsville

# Blakeslee Gas and Gasoline Engines.

The manufacturers of gas and gasoline engines have produced machines of so practical a nature that they are constantly replacing other generators of power in many industrial establishments. Blakeslee Manufacturing Co. of Birmingham, Ala., has for some years been a prominent manufacturer of this class of engines, and users of its product have found them to give every satisfaction required. The Blakeslee engine is simple in design, as the illustration herewith will show, is very compact, and will stand the wear and tear of every-day use. Each one is provided with electric igniters, doing away with the hot tube entirely, so that no time is lost in starting. The engine requires no attention after being once started, and consequently is an ideal power for running any kind of light machinery, such as is usually found in blacksmith shops, printing offices, small pump plants, feed mills and many other similar grade of work. The principal object being Hardware Co. of Wrightsville, Pa., is the plants. The manufacturer has placed this





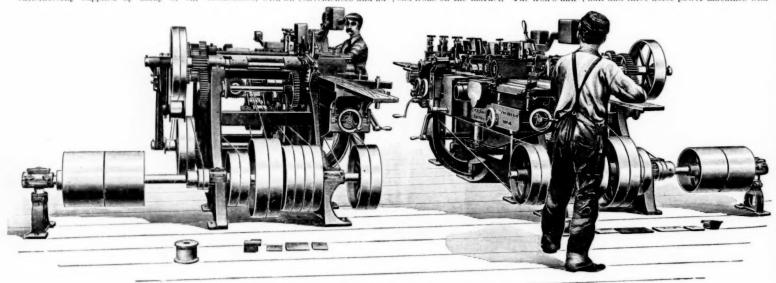


IMPROVED COLD-HANDLE SAD-IRONS.

to make flooring, ceiling and light products, the most important features of a first-class flooring machine have been

sole manufacturer of the "Mrs. Best's | engine on the market in response to a pop-Improved Cold-Handle Sad-Irons," which have many advantages over other cold

ular demand for an engine of small power, and offers its vertical style of one-and-one-



NEW FIVE-HEAD MOULDING AND FLOORING MACHINE.

American manufacturers. One of the vantages of outside moulding machines, | dle adjusts readily when required, is firm | the same guarantee as given with its large most prominent of these is the H. B. A further technical description of this ma-Smith Machine Co. of Smithville, N. J. chine, together with prices and any other come dangerous from use. The handle This manufacturer is now introducing a particulars desired by contemplating buy and stretchers are firm and durable, and being stated that three-quarters of a gal-

engines built on horizontal lines. This engine is economical in the use of fuel, it XO.

itely

oved

r of

while

's of

The

ines.

oline

ntly

The

Bir-

en a

s of

ave

e in

will

the

lach

do-

en-

men

leal

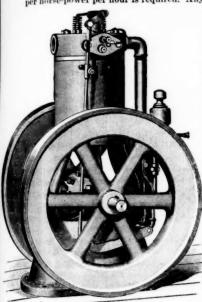
ick.

ilar

this

ſ

len of gasoline per horse-power every day, or from fifteen to twenty cubic feet of gas per horse-power per hour is required. Any



THE BLAKESLEE ENGINE.

further information desired can be obtained by addressing the manufacturer.

#### More Shipbuilding Contracts.

The Maryland Steel Co. of Sparrow's Point, Md., has secured contracts to build two of the largest freight-carrying vessels yet built in this country. It is announced that they are intended for a syndicate headed by Messrs, Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. This is a well-known New England banking firm who probably represents a transportation company which will operate the vessels. The dimension of the ships are as follows: Length 505 feet, 58 feet beam, with a depth of 40 feet. They are to maintain an average sea speed of twelve knots an hour when loaded to twenty-seven feet mean draft, in which condition they are to carry 11,-200 tons dead weight. The ships will have three decks. There will be nine cargo hatches. Accommodations for the officers and crew will be in houses on deck, officers forward and the crew aft.

The vessels will be fitted with twin screws and triple-expansion engines. They will work up to 200 pounds pressure, and will develop about 4000 horse power. The vessels are to be supplied with four single-ended Scotch boilers fifteen feet in diameter by twelve feet in length. The cost of each will be about \$500,000, and they will be operated as independent or "tramp" steamships carrying general cargo wherever ordered. It understood that the success of the Maryland Steel Co. in building the vessels for the Boston Towboat Co, resulted in its securing the last order.

In connection with this contract the Manufacturers' Record learns on good authority that the shipbuilding company recently organized at Camden, N. J., has secured the contract for ten large steamships, which will also be built exclusively for freight carrying. This is an indication of the extent of the boom in American marine construction.

# Steel for Great Britain.

It is announced in New York that three steamships have recently been chartered to carry steel and other cargo from Philadelphia to Great Britain. It is stated that the Carnegie Steel Co. has secured large orders abroad, aggregating 100,000 tons of billets, sheet steel and slabs. The vessels represent only a portion of a fleet which will be secured. They will complete their cargo with cotton and other products from Southern ports.

# TEXTILES.

[A complete record of new textile enter-rises in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

Correspondence relating to textile matters, especially to the cotton-mill interests of the South, and items of news about new mills or enlargements, special contracts for goods, market conditions, etc., are invited by the Manufacturers' Record. We shall be glad to have such matter at all times, and also to have any general discussion relating to cotton matters

# The Cotton-Bale Form.

|Beaumont (Texas) Herald.]

If the discussion going on among our cotton-raisers and ginners relative to the respective merits of the square and round bale were confined to an investigation of these merits as affecting the price of cotton to the farmer, the latter would have no kick coming. As it is, the wrangle seems to be between the owners of the old quare-bale machines and the makers of he round-bale mechanism. Each claims to be the especial friend of the farmer, but under which system can the cottonraiser get the most money for his product? Or, in other words, which is the more economical and better process? For, after all, the cheaper and better process will in the end prevail over the poorer and more costly. This ought to be no difficult matter to decide. And what does the farmer care about the shape his cotton assumes in the baling process? But it would seem that he does and is ready to fight for the bale of the daddies, regardless of price. When will we get over this senseless strife and worry about names and forms? If we would let go the form and cling only to the subtsance, how little there would be for the preachers to squabble over. If, in politics, name and "previous condition of party servitude" in party harness could be eliminated, the demagogue would be without a vocation and every voter would be a thinker. But as long as this millennium day seems so far off we must go on, we suppose, allowing ourselves to be heated into passion about other people's troubles while neglecting the very interests that directly affect us. It would seem from the general mechanism of the two plans that the round bale had the best of it, but if not, who cares except the roundbale-machinery men?

May the fittest survive.

# Pushing Work on \$1,000,000 Mill.

The erection of the Loray Mills, organized last year at Gastonia, N. C., is progressing rapidly, and this \$1,000,000 enterprise is expected to be in operation early in 1901. The mill will have the largest number of spindles and looms under one roof in the entire South, viz., 50,000 spindles and 1600 looms, to produce woven goods, such as sheetings, etc. The main building when completed will be a five-story structure, 130x527 feet in size, supplemented by eight cotton storehouses with capacity of 20,000 bales. There will also be 150 three-room cottages and 150 four-room cottages for the operatives, and ten larger dwellings for superintendents. The power plant will consist of a 2500-horse-power engine and six boilers to suit; power will be transmitted by fifty-five one-and-three-quarters-inch ropes, ten to turn the looms on first and second floors, ten to turn cards on third floor, ten the eards on fourth floor and twenty-five the spindles on fifth floor. The staple will be conveyed to the pickers in the third and fourth floors by two 12-inch galvanized pipes direct from hopper, into which it will be dumped as the

is the architect of the mill, and the Flynt Building & Construction Co. of Palmer. Mass., is the contractor for the buildings; the latter has 500 men at work now. Geo. A. Gray is president, and John F. Love, secretary-treasurer, of this extensive and important enterprise.

#### Want Another Mill.

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Cecil Browne, president of the Commercial and Industrial Association of Talladega, Ala., says that in 1893 the town built a 5000-spindle yarn mill, and in 1899 a second 5000-spindle yarn mill, in 1898 a large cottonseed-oil mill, and that it is now building a hosiery mill. He adds: "We want other industries, especially cotton mills. We have a large population in our immediate vicinity of the class from which may be secured mill operatives for hundreds of thousands of spindles. The best steam coal costs from \$1.10 to \$1.40 per ton delivered. Water is here in abundance. Cotton mills are exempt from all taxation for six years. We will donate a site of ten acres and the use of water from a lake just outside our corporate limits for a 5000 or more spindle cotton-cloth or yarn mill. The Southern Railway, the Louisville & Nashville or the Birmingham & Atlanta will build a side-track to the mill."

#### Anchor Duck Mill at Rome, Ga.

In announcing the Anchor Duck Mill last week the industry was credited, by inadvertence, to Anniston, Ala. The plant will be built at once, but at Rome. Ga,, and the organizers of the company are all Rome parties. The capital stock is \$20,000, and the plant is to manufacture heavy duck, such as is used in making army leggings and other clothing, cots, harvesting machinery, awnings, etc. The incorporators will be Messrs. C. E. Me-Lin, C. A. Hight, J. A. Glove, C. Terhune, T. R. Garlington, John Graham, Samuel Graham, I. D. Ford and Elbert McGhee. C. E. McLin severs his connection with another Rome cotton factory to undertake the management of the new enterprise.

# \$100,000 Mill for Lumberton, N. C.

The Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills has been organized, with capital stock of \$100,000, and R. D. Caldwell is president; A. W. McLean, vice-president, and H. B. Jennings, secretary-treasurer. The company is now having specifications prepared, and will shortly let contracts for erection and equipment of a 5000-spindle mill to produce hosiery yarns Nos. 20s to 32s. Site has been purchased. The mill will employ 125 operatives, and is to run on double time from its start. Thirty cottages will be erected for the operatives. The power plant will be of sufficient capacity to run 10,000 spindles, and to this number it is the intention to increase after operations are under way.

# \$100,000 Knitting Company at Atlanta

The proposed Atlanta Knitting Mills of Atlanta, Ga., mentioned last July, has formally organized and elected officers, Jerome Silvey is president; W. B. Nunnally, vice-president and general manager; Messrs, Silvey and Nunnally, W. M. Nixon, C. E. Currier and Samuel F. Parrott, directors. Site has been purchased and ground broken for mill building, although capacity has not been determined yet. Underwear will be the product. The authorized capital stock is \$100,000.

# The Cotton Movement.

During the first fourteen days of the bales are opened; from the pickers it goes to the carding machines, spindles and looms. Stephen Greene of Boston, Mass.,

New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the creased its capital stock from \$25,000 to

amount of cotton brought into sight was 228,352 bales, a decrease under the same period last year of 150,703 bales. The exports were 54,275 bales, a decrease of 43,-072 bales; takings by Northern spinners were 13,166 bales, a decrease of 33,493; by Southern spinners 55,703, a decrease of 4054 bales.

# Spinning and Knitting at Union Point

The Union Manufacturing Co. of Union Point, Ga., will soon place its new mule spinning plant in operation for the production of hosiery yarns to be utilized in its underwear and hosiery mills, which have been in operation for some time. As recently announced, Harold Lamb, formerly of Augusta, has accepted the presidency of this company, and is now giving his attention to the management. The increase of the lighting plant by the installation of a 200-light 20-candle-power dynamo is being considered, and estimates on the electrical machine are now invited. A good second-hand dynamo is preferred.

#### Textile Notes.

James M. Little of Clear Spring, Md., will put in operation his rope-halter fac-tory that has been idle for some time. Manila fiber is made use of.

A. J. Estes of Felton, Ga., contemplates the erection of a knitting mill, and asks manufacturers of the necessary machinery to send him information and prices.

The negroes of Macon, Ga., are endeavoring to organize a company with capital stock of \$100,000 for the erection of a cotton factory to employ only negro oper-

Clermont Knitting Mills, New Berne, N. C., has improved and enlarged its plant, putting in new knitting machines, new dyeing machinery also, and enlarging its buildings.

The Southern Hosiery Yarn Spinners' Association has re-elected Chas, Adamson of Cedartown, Ga., president; J. W. Cannon of Concord, N. C., vice-president; J. F. Taylor of Kinston, N. C., secretary.

Messrs, John W. Dickey and Charles S. Heard of Augusta, Ga., intend to build a cotton mill in the Mill Haven district, where they have just purchased 16,000 acres of land and a 1000-horse-power

The Winona (Miss.) Cotton Mills has been incorporated recently, with capital stock of \$100,000, by Messrs. J. H. Fraiser, J. P. Turner, D. B. Turner and others, Ella A. Lay and Laura T. Turner, to creet cotton factory.

Messrs, J. M. Rountree, J. W. Henderon, W. H. Boynton, Cecil Browne, S. H. Henderson, W. T. Bitten and P. S. Williams are organizing a company to establish knitting mill, capital stock \$8000, to locate mill at Talladega, Ala.

J. M. Jones of Fort Valley, Ga., contemplates building a mill to knit hosiery and a plant for dyeing the product. Manufacturers of knitting machinery and dyeing equipment are invited to send Mr. Jones prices and other information.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the John E. Smith Manufacturing Co. of Thomson, Ga., was held last week. An issuance of \$10,000 of bonds was authorized. This company completed recently its 2500-spindle mill for producing 18 to 32 yarns.

Col. John V. Furey, quartermaster-general department, United States army, 1428 Arch street, Philadelphia, will open proposals September 24 for furnishing 150,000 yards unbleached cotton drilling. Blanks for proposals can be obtained on application.

\$50,000. The additional capital will be used as working capital, and no improvements are contemplated to the plant other than changing the coarse-gauge machines to finer gauge.

The movement for a mill at Liberty, S. C., has resulted in the chartering of the Liberty Cotton Mills, with capital stock of \$100,000. J. P. Smith is president; W. H. Chapman, secretary, and J. P. Smith, treasurer. Company will soon arrange for erecting factory.

It is announced by the Hot Blast that a firm of cotton buyers of Anniston have established free scales and a warehouse where the owner of the cotton will be allowed to store it free for thirty days, the firm advancing him 90 per cent. of the value of the cotton at the time it is stored.

J. S. Willis of Bronson, Fla., is interested in the establishment of a palmetto fiber factory now in course of erection. All the machinery has been purchased except possibly a machine for making African fiber. Manufacturers of such a machine are invited to correspond with

Charter has been granted to the Franklin Mills of Greer Depot, S. C., its capital stock being \$45,000 and purpose to manufacture cotton goods. W. W. Burgess is president; M. B. Cunningham, secretary. Messrs. H. V. Westmoreland, J. H. Haynesworth, L. J. Green and W. W. Burgess are the directors.

The Pelham (Ga.) Manufacturing Co.'s mill is about completed, and is expected to be in operation before November 1. Main building is two stroles high, 105x172 feet; boiler and engine-house, 48x98 feet; cotton warehouse has four compartments, 50x120 feet each; operatives' cottages number twenty-six, each with three to five rooms. The production will be 9200 yards of duck and osnaburg daily, employing 100 operatives. The capitalization is \$100,000.

Further particulars regarding the Lowe Manufacturing Co.'s 10,000-spindle cotton mill, to be built at Huntsville, Ala., as reported last week, are that the \$35,000 building will be three stories high, 26x183 feet, with an attached boiler and engineroom 44x108 feet. Geo. W. Hinsman of Atlanta, Ga., the contractor for this building, will push the work. The directors are Messrs, Arthur H. Lowe (treasurer) of Fitchburg, Mass.; Geo. P. Grant, Jr. (secretary-general manager), of Fitchburg, Mass.; J. Harper Poor (president) of New York: C. L. Poor of New York, T. W. Pratt of Huntsville and W. I. Wellman (vice-president), also of Huntsville.

# QUOTATIONS OF COTTON YARNS.

# By Buckingham & Paulson, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, September 18.

september 15.						
No. 10s-1 and 12s-1 warps 15 @151/2						
No. 14s-1 warps 16 Q-						
No. 16s-1 warps 161/261-						
No. 20s-1 warps 171/261-						
No. 22s-1 warps 18 @-						
No. 268-1 warps 181/261-						
No. 6 to 10s bunch yarn 14 @141/2						
No. 128-1 15 (it-						
No. 14s-1 151/2/0116						
No. 16s-1 16 6a 161/2						
No. 20s-1						
No. 22s-1 17½6i18						
No. 26s-1						
No. 8s-2 ply soft yarn 15 60151/2						
No. 10s-2 ply soft yarn 16 @-						
No. 8s-2 ply hard 141/2015						
No. 10s-2 ply hard 15 6(1514)						
No. 128-2 ply hard 16 @-						
No. 14s-2 pfy 161/26/17						
No. 16s-2 ply 17½/a18						
No. 20s-2 ply 18 @—						
No. 24s-2 ply 19 @—						
No. 26s-2 ply 194/a20						
No. 30s-2 ply yarn 21 6(21)/2						
No. 40s-2 ply						
No. 88-3, 4 and 5 ply 141/2615						
No. 20s-2 ply chain warps 181/261-						
No. 24s-2 ply chain warps 191/6t— No. 26s-2 ply chain warps 20 61/201/6						
No. 30s-2 ply chain warps 211/6/122						
No. 16s-3 ply hard twist 171/2018						
No. 20s-3 ply hard twist 18 @-						
No. 268-3 ply hard twist 194/4020						
The above are about prices quoted today; market excited.						

# LUMBER.

[A complete record of new mills and build-ing operations in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

#### LUMBER MARKET REVIEWS.

#### Baltimore.

Office Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md., September 19.

The local lumber market has been characterized by a better tone during the past week, there being an increase of activity and improvement in prices in several lines. While the volume of business is lighter than at the corresponding period last year, there is a steady trade in progress, and indications for the fall and winter are favorable for a full average business. The North Carolina pine business continues of fair proportions. There is an improvement in box lumber, and also in flooring, while the demand is moderate for all grades. North Carolina lumber for export is in fair request, but under present freight rates shippers are severely handicapped. The market for white pine is in good shape, and values firm, with a limited inquiry. Cypress is dull, and prices nominally steady. The business in hardwoods is showing up much better than last week. There is a good demand from out-of-town buyers for several woods, the most active being poplar and oak. There is also some inquiry from wagon shops and other woodworking concerns for ash, for which values are firm, and, indeed, the general list of hardwoods shows a better tone in prices. The export business is quiet, and shippers are doing very little under present rates of freight. Reports from Europe continue to show the market firm for hardwoods, but buyers decline to pay prices asked by local exporters.

# Charleston.

[From our own Correspo Charleston, S. C., September 18.

The week under review has shown more activity in the various lines of the lumber trade of this port, and also at Georgetown, The demand from Northern centers for lumber is improving, and there is also a better inquiry from local dealers. Prices for the better grades of lumber are somewhat firmer, and for inferior grades an easier tendency to values is apparent. The following shipments of lumber are reported during the past week: For New York schooners Warner Moore with 350,-000 feet, Georgetta Lawrence with 250,-000 feet, Mary B. Judge with 375,000 feet, Jessie Lena with 290,000 feet, John C. Gregory with 279,000 feet, Edgar C. Ross with 305,000 feet, and steamship Comanche with 53,031 feet among her The schooner Anna L. Mulford cleared for Philadelphia with 400,000 feet of yellow-pine lumber. Freight rates are firm, and the offering of desirable tonnage light. Recent charters are: Schooners Eben Haggett, 700 tons, and W. H. Sumner, 543 tons, Charleston to New York with crossties, basis 15 cents per thirtysix feet, and schooner Island City, Char leston to Philadelphia with lumber on private terms.

# Savannah.

[From our own Correspondent.] Savannah, Ga., September 17.

At this period of the season the regular trade of this port is at its greatest volume, and at the moment the demand at this port for freight room on steamships to carry cotton, naval stores and other products is most decided; in fact, in all commercial and industrial lines the outlook for a fair average business during the fall and winter months is of a most encouraging character. The lumber industry of South Georgia is beginning to show a de-

and the movement for the first half of September has been fairly active. The record of shipments of lumber from this port for the commercial year ending August 31 was a most creditable one, reaching in amount 204,182,223 feet, of which 146,923,223 feet were coastwise and 57,-250,000 feet foreign. The demand from Northern and Eastern ports is improving. and during the past week some good or ders for prompt shipment have been filed. Prices at the moment are very steady, and f. o, b, order values are as follows: Minimum yard sizes, \$10.50 to \$11; car sills, \$12.50 to \$13; different sizes, \$14 to \$18; ship stock, \$16 to \$18; sawn ties, \$8 to \$8.50, and hewn ties, 35 to 38 cents. Reports from milling sections adjacent to Darien and Brunswick are more favorable, and the curtailment of the output recently inaugurated has produced a much better tone to the lumber trade. The demand for choice timber tracts in Southern Georgia continues active, and all desirable tracts are being absorbed by investors. Among the largest deals reported for some time past is the purchase of 16,000 acres of valuable timber land in Burke and Screven counties, in this State, by Messrs, John W. Dickey and Charles S. Heard of Augusta from the Mill Haven Lumber Co., for which \$100,000 was paid. It is stated that the investors have a plan on foot for the erection of a big saw-mill near this city, adjoining the Hermitage plantation. The mill is to have a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber a day. In the matter of freight rates on lumber from this and nearby Georgia ports, charters last week were as follows: Savannah to Buenos Ayres, \$15; Brunswick to New York, \$5.621/2; Savannah to New York, \$5.75; Savannah to Rio de Janeiro, at or about \$15; Savannah to New York, \$6.

#### Mobile.

[From our own Correspondent.] Mobile, Ala., September 17. The movement in all branches of the timber and lumber industry of this port during the past week has been lighter than usual, but the demand is steady, and or ders are coming to hand for some very respectable lots of both timber and lumber. At milling sections adjacent to this city the volume of business is increasing, and mills generally are well furnished with orders. Prices at the moment are slightly easier for timber, and as the output has been curtailed, values will shortly appreciate. The timber market in Great Britain and the Continent continues moderately active, with values firm. London Timber Trades Journal of September 8 refers to the imports and market as follows: "The import of sawn and hewn wood to the United Kingdom up to July 31 exceeded that of last year during the corresponding period. It is generally understood that very high prices are followed by an increase in the production. and this experience has shown to be correct. Last year the import was unusually heavy, so that we may take it that any increase on the figures of 1899, slight as they may be, point to additional activity at the sources of our timber supply. quantity imported to this country of sawn and hewn wood for seven months of 1899 amounted to 4,176,846 loads; this year, during the same period, we have received 4.256,125 loads, or 79,279 loads more The difference, trifling as it looks, would require thirteen steamers of over 2000 tons burden to bring it to our ports. The market appears fully equal to the strain put upon it, and prices of timber generally are still very firm. The full force of the increased production has not, how ever, been felt, owing to the difficulty in obtaining ship room. There is no material change to report in the mahogany and cided improvement in many departments, hardwood trade. The market is fairly shape, and there is a good prospect of a

steady at former rates, showing no further decline in values." Hewn timber when placed upon the market will bring 141/2 to 15 cents per cubic foot, basis of 100 cubic feet, average B1 good. Contracts are made at 14 to 15 cents per cubic foot. Hewn oak is in limited demand at 15 to 18 cents per cubic foot, and hewn poplar at 12 to 13 cents. Sawn timber is quoted at 15 cents per cubic foot, 40-foot basis, with contracts nominal. Pine saw legs are in good demand at \$5 to \$10 per 1000 superficial feet, according to average and quality. The demand for lumber continues good from all the usual sources, and orders from South America, Cuba and the United Kingdom and Continent are numerous, while prices for all grades of lumber are slightly firmer. During the past week the ship Alaska cleared for Liverpool with 41,065 cubic feet of sawn timber, 26,264 cubic feet of hewn timber and 21,212 superficial feet of lumber; schooner Samuel T. Beacham cleared for Calbarien, Cuba, with 152,266 feet of lumber; schooner Gladiator for Bluefields, Nic., with 99,477 feet, and steamer Pioneer for Havana, Cuba, with 34,330 feet.

#### New Orleans. From our own Correspon New Orleans, La., September 17.

The recent severe storm which swept the entire Gulf country did comparatively little damage to the lumber interests in this district. From the entire milling section along the Mississippi sound reports are most favorable, and millmen sustained but few losses of any consequence. A number of vessels were loading lumber at Horn and Ship Islands, and in no instance has any loss been sustained or damage reported. In the western portion of this State all the mills escaped without loss, and at Lake Charles and Westlake considerable activity now prevails in all avenues of the lumber industry. As the season advances there are many indications of an improvement in the general trade of this port, and the arrival and departure of vessels from and to domestic and foreign ports and activity along the water front are indicative of the inauguration of the fall movement in commercial and industrial lines. Of the lumber industry in this section conditions seem to be favorable for an average business during the fall and winter months, while manufacturers and dealers generally do not look for a material advance in lumber values. Crop conditions are very favorable towards a steady demand, and country dealers are already considering the necessity of stocking their lumber-yards, anticipating a good demand for building purposes. The yellow-pine trade is steadily increasing, and the domestic demand shows a decided increase over last year. There is great improvement in the yellow-pine situation, and while the mills just east of the Mis sissippi river are enjoying only a fair business, those on the west side report improvement from week to week. The present influx of investors and capitalists to this city from various sections of this country and Europe to investigate the yellow-pine, cypress and hardwood industries of this section are all significant of an early revival in the lumber trade. The cypress industry is in good shape, and shipments from mills are made as fast as the stock is merchantable, and generally at outside figures. It is thought by som manufacturers that the demand this fall will much exceed the supply, and already a number of large orders have been filed for delivery in December or early January, 1901. In the list of values the better grades of cypress are expected to advance, while in common grades there will be no change at present, the whole list being very steady. Hardwoods are in fair

very h especia ocean the de Receip amoun season feet la:

Sep

The : Texas, 31 amo of Cha to over went to

feet, a agains A fin inst. de erty o Lumbe \$4500. The port of

of Ne

year e 182,22 were eign. A ch lina & The o Reeves ident. A ch Carolin

and J. A nu down t it is al Tampa much h

enware

are S.

The wood 4 which pairs f comple put in whole It is Tyler

Railro: ber tr timber Tenn. their ne

tember filling daily or and 12. The e 8. C., 1 31, 190

tribute 059 fee phia. 9 feet: of feet, at Kalam

Boom d

588 acr

land lie

ur-

ber

bie

at

r is

oot

aw

per

ber

208.

ıba

des

the

for

wn

ber

er:

for

of

in

et.

ely

in

ed

A

at

his

88,

ns

nt

his

ble

all

PIS

op

re

k-

a

ıg,

at

n.

eg-

he

15-

nđ

lly

all

dy

ъ,

very heavy trade this fall and winter, especially with foreign ports, and with ocean freights at more reasonable figures the demand from abroad will be active. Receipts of lumber at this port last week amounted to 2,266,000 feet, and for the season 15,989,121 feet, against 12,285,400 feet last season.

#### Lumber Notes.

The shipments by railroad from Orange, Texas, for eight months ending August 31 amounted to 4945 cars.

The shipments of lumber from the port of Charleston, S. C., last week amounted to over 2,500,000 feet, nearly all of which went to New York.

Receipts of lumber last week at the port of New Orleans amounted to 2,666,000 feet, and for the season 15,989,121 feet, against 12,285,400 feet last season.

A fire at Kentwood, La., on the 12th inst. destroyed a dry-kiln and other property owned by the Amos Kent Brick & Lumber Co. The loss is estimated at \$4500, with \$2000 insurance.

The total shipments of lumber from the port of Savannah, Ga., for the commercial year ending August 31, 1900, were 204,-182,223 feet, of which 146,923,223 feet were coastwise and 57,250,000 feet foreign.

A charter has been granted to the Carolina & Florida Land & Lumber Co. of Charleston, S. C., capitalized at \$60,000. The officers of the company are J. B. Reeves, president; G. W. Egan, vice-president, and Edward Anderson, secretary and treasurer.

A charter has been issued to the Union Hardwood Co. of Union county, South Carolina, to deal in manufactures of woodenware and hardwoods. The corporators are S. M. Rice, Jr., T. C. Duncan, E. Nicholson, A. H. Foster, W. R. Walker and J. A. Fant.

A number of vessels were loading lumber last week at Port Tampa for points down the Florida coast. It is stated that it is almost impossible at the moment for Tampa shippers to supply the demand for lumber along the lower coast, there is so much building going on.

The saw-mill plant owned by the Fleetwood & Jackson Co. at Hertford, N. C., which has been undergoing extensive repairs for the last three months, is nearing completion. Modern machinery has been put in the planing department and the whole plant completely equipped.

It is stated that President James E. Tyler of the Pennsboro & Harrisville Railroad has purchased a 6000-acre timber tract extending from Harrisville, Ritchie county, Virginia, to Walker's Station. The work of cutting and sawing the timber will be commenced at once.

The new Chattanooga Cooperage Stock & Manufacturing Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., which commenced operations in their new plant at Highland Park on September 5, is now running on full time and filling orders as fast as received. Its daily output is 12,000 staves, 15,000 hoops and 12,000 headings.

The exports of lumber from Charleston, 8. C., from September 1, 1899, to August 31, 1900, amounted to 65,585,439 feet, distributed as follows: New York, 48,970,-659 feet; Boston, 4,755,380 feet; Philadelphia, 950,000 feet; Baltimore, 2,220,000 feet; other United States ports 6,655,000 feet, and foreign exports 2,070,000 feet.

A deed from W. S. Dewing and others of Kalamazoo, Mich., to the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co. for a tract of 386,-588 acres of land has been recorded. The land lies in Randolph, Webster, Nicholas, Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties, West Virginia. The consideration of the conveyance is said to be \$3,865,800, or \$10 per acre.

The Farmers' Manufacturing Co. of Norfolk, Va., is making extensive improvements in its plant. The chief of these is a large two-story brick factory S4x204 feet that will cost \$15,000. The product of this factory consists of barrels, crates, berry baskets and all sorts of packing supplies for truckers' use. The new factory will be ready in December.

A fire broke out on Sunday last in the lumber-yard of the Chesapeake Lumber Co. at Baltimore, causing a damage of about \$3000. The insurance on the stock in lumber-yard was \$6000. Mr. W. Edwin Peregoy is the president of the Chesapeake Company; Mr. E. A. Monroe, vice-president, and Mr. L. L. Klogg, secretary. The company has a capital of \$30,000.

Messrs. Schmidt & Kaiser of La Porte, Texas have purchased a site in that city having 700 feet of water front, on which they will erect a box factory. The necessary machinery has already been purchased. They will manufacture all kinds of boxes and crates for shipping fruit, vegetables, etc. A specialty will be made of cutting lumber for shipment to foreign countries.

The Eureka Lumber Co. of Passaic, N. J., closed a deal at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th inst. for 16,555 acres of valuable timber land in Cherokee and Graham counties, North Carolina. The price paid was \$50,000. The company will build a railroad through the property, connecting with the Southern Railway at Marble Station, N. C., where a large saw-mill will be crected.

It is stated that Messrs. John W. Dickey and Charles S. Heard, two Augusta capitalists, have just paid \$100,000 for 16,300 acres of timber lands known as the Mill Haven tract. These lands are in Burke and Screven counties, Georgia, adjacent to Briar creek. The property will be developed at once, and Savannah has been selected as the point to convert the logs into lumber, a large saw-mill to be erected there for that purpose. Careful estimates of the amount of lumber that can be cut from the tract vary from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet.

Among the shipments from Jacksonville last week the following vessels were reported: Schooner Alice Archer for New York with 400,000 feet of lumber, and barge Edith Howe for the same port with 275,000 feet. The schooner Tofa cleared for Philadelphia with 510,000 feet of yellow-pine lumber. The steamship Cocoa cleared for New York with 10,000 bundles of shingles, 65,000 feet of yellow-pine lumber and 150,000 feet of cypress lumber. The Clyde steamer Iroquois cleared for New York with 3,100,000 feet of yellow-pine lumber, 2500 crossties and other cargo.

# New Coal Piers.

Following the announcement that the Norfolk & Western Railroad Co, has determined to build an additional pier for shipping coal at Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, comes the statement that the Southern Railway Co, is preparing plans for a coal pier at its terminals at Pinner's Point, where it is stated that business will be done in export coal as well as supplying bunker fuel. The Sanford & Brooks Company of Baltimore has se cured the contract for the Norfolk & Western pier, which will be 800 feet in length, with an approach of 2000 feet. It will be constructed of steel, and will be large enough to accommodate four ships at one time.

# PHOSPHATES.

#### Phosphate Markets.

Office Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md., September 19.

The local business in phosphate rock is of moderate proportions, and the demand, as in all other fertilizer ingredients, is light. Several sales of rock are reported, but the volume of actual transactions is not worthy of comment. The reports from various mining sections in the South are generally favorable. In Tennessee miners are busy, and while the domestic inquiry is light, there is considerable rock going forward to Europe. At Mt. Pleas ant prices hold about steady-72 per cent. rock at \$2.25 per ton, 75 per cent. \$2.75 to \$3 and 78 per cent. \$3 to \$3.50. In Florida there is considerable activity among miners in Polk and Marion counties, and a number of plants that have been temporarily shut down during the summer have started operations in mining. Prices for Florida pebble phosphate are firm, with a good domestic and for-eign demand. The shipments from the ports are not showing any material increase. South Carolina rock is in good request, and prices are very steady, with holders disposed to hold rock rather than accept prices lower than the market. Among the charters for the week the following are reported: Steamship Mae, 1499 tons, from Tampa or Charlotte Harbor to Baltimore or Cartaret with phosphate rock on private terms, and British steamship Bellisla, 2459 tons, from west coast South America to New York, Phila delphia or Boston with nitrate at 32/6, November.

#### Fertilizer Ingredients.

The market for ammoniates has ruled quiet during the week, and the demand is light for spot goods. The six months' contracts are now on the market, and in crushed tankage there is a material advance shown over last year's business. Nitrate of soda is steady for spot, and offerings moderate. Sulphate of ammonia is firm.

The following table represents the prices current at this date:

Sulphate of ammoni	a (	gas	3)			41 -	
Nitrate of soda, spot	BE	ilto			_	@ 2	05
	N.	Y	ork			@ 1	
Blood						1/200 2	
Azotine (beef)						@ 2	
Azotine (pork)						@ 2	
Tankage (concentrat	(ed)			. 1	921	40 1	95
Tankage (9 and 20)		2	10	& 1	061	2 15	& 1
Tankage (7 and 30)				. 19	00	6119	50
Fish (dry)				. 23	00	6124	00

# Phosphate and Fertilizer Notes.

The schooners Fannie Reiche with 650 tens of phosphate rock and the Mary L. Patton with 835 tens cleared from Charleston, S. C., last week for Baltimore.

The Austrian steamship Styria was loading 2000 tons of phosphate rock on the 12th at Port Tampa for Venice, the cargo coming from the Phosphoria Phosphate Co.

It is stated that a very rich phosphate deposit has been found near Homeland, Polk county, Florida, and it is rumored that a first-class plant will soon be erected on the territory.

The plant of the Home Mixture Guano Co. of Columbus, Ga., commenced operations on the 8th inst. It has an annual capacity of 13,000 tons of acid phosphate, and the total output of complete fertilizers will be 13,000 tons.

Among the shipments of phosphate rock from Savannah, Ga., during the past week were the following: Steamship Darlington for Havre and Antwerp, 2000 tons for the latter port, and steamship Imaum for Bremen and Antwerp, 3018 tons for the latter port. The foreign shipments of

high-grade Florida phosphate rock from the port of Savannah, Ga., for the commercial year ending August 31, 1900, amounted to 125,634 tons, against 72,370 tons in 1898-99 and 70,540 tons in 1897-98.

The Imperial phosphate mines in Marion county, Florida, of which Capt. I. B. Wilcox is manager, expects to open up its plant October 1. The Hiller & Ford mine will commence operations about the same time, and the Don Hazel and Alice phosphate plants will resume operations shortly.

At the annual meeting of the American Fertilizer Co. of Norfolk, Va., held in that city last week, the following officers were re-elected: C. A. Nash, president; W. F. Wise, vice-president; Henry Kirn, treasurer, and Frank E. Wilcox, secretary and general manager. The company declared the usual annual dividend of 8 per cent.

The directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. at a meeting in New York on the 12th inst, declared a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable October 1. The report of the auditor was given out after the meeting, and shows the total earnings of the company from January 1 to June 30, 1900, amounted to \$1,179,190.39, from which there has been reserved for renewals, bad debts, repairs, allowances of all kinds, etc., \$339,870.33, making a total of \$839,320.06 as net earnings for six months. After adding the surplus of March last, amounting to \$40,699,63, to the net earnings, the undivided profits on June 30, 1900, amounted to \$880,019.69.

#### Cottonseed-Oil Notes.

The Laurinburg Cottonseed Oil Mill at Laurinburg, N. C., was destroyed by fire last week. The loss is estimated at \$20,000 to \$25,000, with insurance \$9000. The plant consisted of oil mill, ginning plant and two seed warehouses.

A charter was issued to the Farmers' Cotton Oil Co. of Davis, in Clarendon county, South Carolina. The directors of the company are S. M. Nixson, J. Victor Carrigan, C. M. Davis, Mrs. S. F. Spratt, John F. Graham, B. H. Harvin and J. E. Davis.

The Merchants and Planters' Oil Mill at Houston, Texas, one of the largest cottonseed-oil manufacturing and refining plants in the South, was destroyed by fire on 16th inst. The loss is estimated at between \$350,000 and \$400,000, with insurance \$252,500.

It is stated that the oil mills of Jackson, Miss., which announced that their season would begin on September 25, are short of cottonseed. It will probably be necessary at first to run only during the day until the late crop of cotton is gathered and ginned. Mills at Jackson are now paying \$16 per ton for seed, against \$7 at this time last year.

The following quotations for cottonseed products in Texas are reported by the Houston Post: Prime crude oil, loose, 23 to 23½ cents, and prime summer yellow oil, 30 to 30½ cents; linters, per pound, 2½ to 2¾ cents, all t. o. b. mill Texas interior points. Prime cottonseed cake and meal delivered at Galveston, \$21 to \$21.25 per ton; cottonseed at stations, \$11 to \$12.

The market for cottonseed oil in New York on Tuesday last opened stronger on light offerings and at much better values; spot prime yellow, 37 cents bid, 37½ cents asked; 34½ cents bid, 35 cents asked for November-December, and 26 cents bid for bulk crude November, with no offerings or holders. Sales of 500 barrels spot prime yellow were reported at 37½ cents

# CONSTRUCTION EPARTMENT.

THE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD seeks to verify every item reported in its Construction Department by a full investigation and complete correspondence with everyone interested. But it is often impossible to do this before the Item must be printed, or else lose its value as news. In such cases the statements are always made as "rumored" or "reported," and not as positive items of news. If our readers will note these points they will see the necessity of the discrimination, and they will avoid accepting as a certainty matters that we explicitly state are "reports" or "rumors" only. We are always glad to have our attention called to any errors that

\*Means machinery, proposals or supplie are wanted, particulars of which will be found under head of "Machinery Wanted." In correspondence relating to matters re

ported in this paper, it will be of advantage to all concerned if it is stated that the infor-mation was gained from the Manufacturers'

It often occurs that the organization of a new company in a town is not known by the postmaster, and hence letters addressed to the company are returned marked known." The Manufacturers' Recor Record ports the first organization of all companie and our readers, in seeking to get into communication with them, should be very car e very care ful in deciding how to address them, and it is often advisable to add the names of on or more incorporators as an aid to the pos master in delivering mail.

# ALABAMA.

Anniston—Barrel Factory,—The Lagarde Lime & Stone Co. has lately completed doubling the capacity of barrel factory, inreasing daily capacity to 400 complete bar

Riemingham -Roofing Factory.-The Bir mingham Rail & Locomotive Co. is preparing to build its proposed corrugated-iron roofing, siding and ceiling factory, lately mentioned. Most of the machinery has been ordered. Daily capacity will be ten tons of finished

Decatur — Sewerage System. — The city council has authorized the mayor, E. C. Payne, to issue bonds, of which \$15,000 worth will be used for constructing sewers and im proving streets

Decatur-Railroad Bridge.-The Sc Railway Co, has submitted plans to the Sec retary of War for the proposed steel bridge to be constructed at Decatur; bridge will be of steel, with an opening of 170 feet at the draw, and is to cost \$175,000; F. S. Gannon general manager, Washington, D. C.

Florence-Gas Plant.-The Florence light & Power Co. is proceeding rapidly with its gas-plant improvements. New rete and other machinery are being installed.

Florence-Shingle Mill.-Joseph A. Nichols will build a shingle mill of 50,000 capacity daily; also will put in machinery for making barrel heads.

Florence-Electric-light Plant.-Edw. J. O'Beirne of Birmingham has petitioned the city council for franchise to build electric-

Huntsville-lee Factory.-The Big Springs Ice & Coal Co. will enlarge its lee factory from seven to twenty tons capacity. Con-tract for machinery has been awarded.

Mobile-Dry-kiln,-The Dixle Mill Co. wil build its dry-kilns, which were destroyed by fire last week.

Shades Valley (not a postoffice)—Glass Works,—Indiana parties will build glass works in Shades Valley, F. W. Turpin of Birmingham represents the interested

Talladega—Knitting Mill.—J. M. Rountree, W. Henderson, W. H. Roynton, Cecil rowne, S. H. Henderson, W. T. Botten and P. S. Williams are organizing a company to establish knitting mill. Capital stock is

Trussville-Saw-mill.-George Heary Roper have purchased the Worth

Bartow - Cigar Factory, - El Palmette igar Co. has been incorporated and wil establish factory at once; Warren Tyler ahager.

Bronson-Fiber Factory.-J. S. Willis recting a palmetio-fiber factory; most of the machinery has been purchased.\*

Gainesville-Sewerage System.-The con struction of sewerage system is talked of, and "The Mayor" can give information.

Gainesville — Mercantile, — Incorporated: The Thomas Hardware & Seed Co., capital steck \$50,000, by F. F. Thomas, A. O. Stern-berg and James M. Graham.

Homeland-Phosphate Plant,-It ored that phosphate deposits will be devel ped, and possibly Wesley Crum can give formatio

#### GEORGIA.

Americus-Guano Factory.-It is reported that either the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. (nmin office, Richmond, Vn.) or local cap-italists will build a guano factory in Amer-

Atlanta - Water-works Improvements committee of investigating citizens has recommended a bond issuance of \$300,000 for improvements to the water-works, said im-provements to include increase of water s, boilers, filters and engines

Atlanta-Knitting Mill .- The Atlanta Knitling Mills, reported in July as organized, has dected Jerome Silvey, president, and W. B. Nunnally, general manager, purchased commenced erection of building and will in stall machinery for knitting underwear. Capital stock is authorized at \$100,000.

Atlanta-Viaduet.-The city is now con sidering arrangements that will assure an early commencement of work on the pro-posed viaduct over Whitehall street railroad rossing; \$50,000 is already available for the work. Address "The Mayor."

Atlanta-Electric-light and Power Plant.-he Atlanta Railway & Power Co., Joel B. Hurt, president, has been granted franchise for the construction of an electric-lighting and power plant.

Atlanta-Telephone Systems.-The Central of Georgia Telephone Co. has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$200,000, to estab lish telephone systems, by T. C. Parker, O. H. Weaver, E. Y. Mallory and J. J. Cobb.

Augusta—Stone Quarries.—W. F. Bowe, C. F. McKenzie, H. J. Dales and James Kelly have incorporated the Georgia Rough & Cut Stone Co. to quarry, saw and otherwise treat stone. Capital stock is \$8000.

Augusta - Mercantile.-Incorporated: The Jones Company, capital stock \$10,000, by Marion L. Jones and associates.

Augusta - Water-works, - The North Augusta Land Co. has arranged to let consoon for the construction of its pro posed water-works, after plans and specifications by Nisbet Wingfield; Walter Jack on, general manager.

son, general manager."

Baxley—Syrup Refinery.—A company organized recently, with C. W. Dean, president, and G. D. Lowe, secretary, is creeting a syrup refinery; building will be 69x100 feet, equipped with six 250-gailon refining pans, four evaporators and cane mill of 250 gallons canactiv hourly. eapacity hourly.

Carrollion-Woodworking Factory.-J. M. Walker will build a large woodworking fac-

Cochran-Cotton Gin and Round-bale Com press.—Thompson & Peacock are equipping a otton ginnery, grist mill and round-bale

Columbus-Coffin Factory.-Posey Bros. of Juniper, Ga., will build a coffin and casket factory in Columbus.

Dublin-Chair Factory.-W. H. Cole will stablish chair factory of 150 capacity daily.

Machinery has been purchased. Dublin—Furniture Factory.—The Dublin 'urniture Manufacturing Co.'s factory im-

provements, mentioned last week, consist of adding a boiler to give 110 horse-power, erec adding a boller to give 10 horse-power, erec-tion of another dry-kiln (the third), installa-tion of blower system and dust collectors, and addition of woodworking machines; company has also added three more saw-mills on its timbered lands, making five in all, with an aggregate daily capacity of 25,000

Felton-Knitting Mill.-A. J. templates the erection of a knitting mill. itzgerald-Saw-mill and Timber Land.

J. H. Hoffman & Co. have purchased a trace of hardwood timber land and will erect saw mill for development; mill to cut 25,000 feet of oak and hickory daily.\*

Ft. Valley—Knitting Mill.—J. M. Jone outemplates the erection of a mill to kni osiery and a dyeing-house to dye the product.

Griffin-Cotton Mill.-The Rushton Mills contemplates an increase, but has made no definite decision as yet; has now 5000 spindles and 160 looms

Harlem—Flour Mill.—The Harlem Gin & Mill Co, expects to put in a roller mill for wheat and grist for the next crop.

Macon-Locomotive Works.—It is rumored that members of the Rogers Locomotive Works of Paterson, N. J., now about to discontinue business, will organize a company to locate locomotive works in the South, probably at Macon. Jacob S. Rogers, presi dent of the Paterson company, is said to be interested in Macon property.

Marietta — Knitting Mill. — The Marietta Knitting Co. will increase its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Red Hill-Oil Mill, Grist Mill and Gin. The Red Hill Ginning & Milling Co. has been organized, with W. P. King, president, and J. H. Sligh, secretary-treasurer. Com-pany has installed cotton ginnery and will erect grist mill and cottonseed-oil mill. Cap-ital stock is \$10,000.\*

Ital stock is \$10,000.\*

Rome—Cotton Miil.—The Anchor Duck Mill has been organized, with a capital stock of \$20,000, and will establish mill to weave heavy duck. C. E. McLin, C. A. Hight, J. A. Glover, J. R. Garlington and others are to be the incorporators. This item was reported by error last week under Anniston, Ala. The mill will be built in Rome and by Rome parties. Rome and by Rome parties.

Savannah-Copying-book and Ink Factory The Can-Dex Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$12,000, to manufacture copying-books and ink, with F. Dexter, president; F. B. Gnann, vice-president, and J. S. Canon, general manager. Office in Board of Trade Building.

Savannah-Sash and Door Factory .-H. Harris of Savannah and Robert J. Aiken of Macon will establish a sash and door fac-tory in Savannah. Address either party.\*

Savannah—Saw-mill, Cotton Factory, etc.— John W. Dickey and Charles S. Heard, both of Augusta, Ga., have purchased for \$100,000 16,300 acres of timber land, etc., in the Mill It is proposed to develop ting a saw-mill of 50,000 feet Haven district. the timber, erecting a saw-mill of 50,0 capacity daily to cut it, utilize 1000 power for cotton-manufacturing purpose and operate cotton gins.

Union Point-Cotton Mill.-The Union Manufacturing Co. will probably increase its lighting plant by the addition of a 200-light 20-candle-power dynamo.\*

Washington-Gold Mine-Luke Latime will develop gold deposits near Washington

# KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green—Cannery.—Chicago parties are investigating at Bowling Green with a view of locating cannery of 29,000 to 40,000 ans capacity daily.

Central City—Machine Shops, etc.—The Illinois Central Railway will build repair shops and make other improvements. W. J. Harahan of Louisville is district superintendent.

La Grange-Flour Mill.-The La Grange Milling Co. has been organized and pur-chased the flour mill of M. H. Milton; com-pany will refit the mill and improve it

Lancaster-Water-works, Ice Factory and Cold-storage Plant. - The Moritz-Barwick Construction Co. of Stanford, Ky., lately reperted as planning water-works for Lancas ter, states that it will also plan a six-ton ice factory and cold-storage plant. Water sys-tem will include 1,000,000-gailon reservoir, 200,000-gailon pump, etc.; source of supply not decided yet, but will probably be artesian

Louisville-Bed Factory.-The Dow Wire Works Co. has started recently a brass and iron bed factory.

Louisville-Mercantile.-The Southern Mo-

lasses & Coffee Co., capital \$12,000, has been ncorporated to conduct grocery New Orleans and Louisville, by J. A. Botts of New Orleans, Geo. T. Arnold of Lo

prove and put new machinery in his flour mill. Maud-Flour Mill.-Luke Cash will im-

Scranton - Lumber Mill - The Lumber Co, will rebuild its mill, which was destroyed by fire last week.

Willisburg-Flour Mill.—John Burns of Chaplin, Ky., will build flour mill at Wil-lisburg.\*

High Point—Saw-mill,—Will Smith of For-est Hill, La., will build the mill reported lately; mill is to saw 35,000 feet daily.

Jennings-Water-works,-At the held September 10 the proposition to issu \$25,000 water-works bonds was defeated. It is, however, probable that arrangements will be made for constructing a plant. Ad-dress "The Mayor."

Jonesville-Telephone Lines.-The Growt Telegraph Line, L. J. proprietor, will be extended about 100 miles 150 instruments will be installed and other improvements made

Lake Providence-Water-works and Light. Ing Plant.—The city is now asking bids on its authorized \$17,500 of bonds for construc-tion of lighting plant and water-works; as soon as bonds are placed arrangements will be made for letting contracts. G. M. Frank-lin, mayor, can give information.

New Orleans - Timber Company. - The New Orleans—Timber Company.—The Reeves-Powell Company, Ltd., has been in-corporated, with capital stock of \$15,000, to deal in rough and manufactured timber for export, etc., by W. D. Reeves, W. A. Powell, W. S. Callon and associates.

Sunset-Cotton Gin and Round-bale Com press.-The St. Martinville Oil Works is pre pering to install a new cotton gin and re compressing plant.

#### MARYLAND.

Avalon-Bridge.-Baltimore and Howard Avaion—Bridge.—Baitimore and Howar ceunties' commissioners have determine upon the construction of a bridge across the Patapseo river; estimated cost \$4430. Ad dress "Clerk Howard County Commission ers, Ellicott City, Md."

Baltimore - Distillery .- Incorporated: The Baltimore Distilling Co., capital stock \$100. 900, by Edward Nordlinger, Thomas A. Lord, Henry Wischhusen, David Nordlinger and Harney Elsing (of New York), to distill and manufacture spirits. Company will erect three buildings, main one 70x70 feet, for storage, heated by steam; boller-house 33x29 feet, and distillery proper 36x62 feet, three stories, with back building 36x19 feet, two stories; Chas. A. Sieling, contractor.

Clear Spring-Rope Factory.—James M. Little will put in operation his rope (manila) factory.

Hagerstown—Ice and Cold-storage Plant.— The L. Hoster Brewing Co. of Columbus, Ohio, will erect a cold-storage plant in Hagerstown, site for which has been purchased; company may also build an ice factory; O. M. Haines, manager local bra

Hyattsville-Water-works-The city has awarded contract to J. C. Guild of Chatta-nooga, Tenn., at \$25,450 for the construction of its proposed water-works.

- Water-works. - The changed its original plans for the waterworks system recently announced as to be tended, supply will be obtained from artesian wells. W. C. Miller of Anacostia, D. C., has contract to drill the wells. Probably there will be five wells of six-inch bore. Standpipe will be seventy feet high, eighteen feet in diameter, and have capacity of 133,00 gallons. The sum of \$35,000 is available for the work. Hill, Quick & Allen of Baltimore

are the engineers in charge.

Maugansville—Creamery.—The Ernst Dairy Co. will put in operation the Maugansvil

Midland - Water-works - The Water Co. and the Midland Elk Lick Water Co. have each applied to the town authori-Co. have each applied to the town authorities for franchise to construct water-works.

Mt. Savage-Coal Mines.-Fayerweather & Ladew are making only preliminary exam nations and developments of the three-foot vein of coal mentioned last week, and ex-pect, if coal is found in sufficient quantities,

rated: ing Co. ock, p West incorpo ing pre works.

Sep

dew a York. Wasl

the sys 000, by Gulfp A. L. T McAlpi have of stock of fertilize

Baggett stock o dent. Tunic

Vicks

Farland

structio

in payi

Rollin

is antho mayor. capital P. Purn

Carth: roy-Shar by Cha Joseph 1 Joplinby D. C Joplin-McCullo

reported for infor Kansa orporat Pine Tir by D. Clarinda Fall and

> Charter onstruc W. P. R Kansas tory.-W

Kangas Frank O Richmo been inco W. McCu

either to open the property or lease to par-ties who will work it. Fayerweather & La-dew are of 159 East Houston street, New

Washington, D. C.—Ice Factory.—Incorpo-rated: The Crystal Plate Ice Co., capital stck \$200,000, to manufacture ice and con-duct cold-storage plant; J. L. Weaver, presi-

washington, D. C.—Engraving Establish-ment.—Incorporated: The National Engrav-ing Co., capital stock \$25,000, with C. P. Han-cock, president, and Z. V. Rogers, secretary-

Westminster-Water-works.—The Citizens' Water & Power Co., reported last June as incorporated with \$40,000 capital, is now makincorporated with \$40,000 capital, is now making preliminary arrangements that will lead to the construction of its proposed waterworks. Hill, Quick & Allen of Baltimore have prepared plans and specifications for the system. Bids for certain materials that will be needed are now invited. Address Joseph B. Boyle, secretary.\*

Willards—Basket and Crate Factory.—E. G. Davis will rebuild his basket and crate factory burned last week.\*

Canton—Oil Mill.—The Canton Oil Mill has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$30, 666, by Lee Baggett, Jos. Lutz, L. Foote and

Gulfport—Cannery and Fertilizer Factory.
A. L. Thornton, S. S. Bullis, J. T. Stuart, A.
McAlpin, R. M. McIntosh and G. P. Hewes
have organized a company, with capital
stock of \$50,000, to establish a cannery and fertilizer factory.

Hattlesburg—Sewerage System.—The city has sold its \$25,000 worth of bonds to assist in paying for sewerage, and work on the system is to commence next week; the system, when complete, will have cost about \$50,000.

Rolling Fork-Oil Mill.-The Rolling Fork Oil Co. has been incorporated recently, with capital stock of \$50,000, by Julius Sinai, G. B. Baggett, W. H. Barnard and others.

Tchela — Land Company. — The Gwinton Land Co. has been organized, with capital stock of \$25,600, and S. D. Gwinton, presi-

tunica—Oil Mill.—The Planters' Oil Mill has been incorporated recently, with capital stock of \$40,000, by R. C. Irvin, Leo Lesser, J. W. Brown, W. E. Gage, R. W. Owen and

Vicksburg-Water-works.-The report was viessburg—Water-works.—The report was incorrect as given last week that C. B. McFarland had submitted proposition for construction of water-works. However, the city is authorized to expend \$150,000 for a system of water supply. W. L. Trowbridge is

Winona-Cotton Mill.-The Winona Cotton Wills has been incorporated recently, with mills has been incorporated recently, with capital stock of \$100,000, by J. H. Fraiser, J. P. Purnell, D. B. Turner, Laura T. Turner, Ella A. Lay and others, to erect cotton fac-

Carthage-Spring-bed Factory.-The McElcartange—spring-bed Manufacturing Co., cepital stock \$100,000, has been incorporated by Charles McElroy, William P. McElroy, Joseph P. Leggett and others.

Joplin-Mining.—The Doctor Mining Co., capital stock \$150,000, has been incorporated by D. C. Donne, N. H. Doane and others of Joplin and W. M. Jollings and J. E. McCrew of Omaha, Neb.

Joplin—Lead and Zinc Mines.—John W. McCulloch of Owensboro, Ky., is president of the Owensboro-Joplin Mining Co., recently reported as chartered, and can be addressed or information.

for information.

Kansas City—Timber-land Company.—Incorporated: The Louisiana Hardwood & Pine Timber Land Co., capital stock \$100,000, by D. G. McKee and E. B. Westcott of Clarinda, Iowa; John K. Shinn, Jr., J. P. Fall and others.

Kansas City — Construction Company.— Chartered: The Kansas City & Oklahoma Construction Co., capital stock \$400,000, by W. P. Rohnson, Jr., (president), C. A. Atkin-son, W. A. Williams and W. C. Edwards.

Kansas City—Agricultural-implement Fac-tory.—W. J. Smith will establish agricultu-ral-implement factory in building at Lexing-ton and Guinette avenues.

Kansas City—Lend and Zinc Mines.—The Clearjack Mining Co., capital stock \$100,000, has been incorporated by Wm. B. Young, Frank O. Chesney and Benj. F. Young.

Richmond—Cotton Gins.—The Richmond Gin & Power Co., capital stock \$4000, has been incorporated by Wm. D. Roberts, Geo. W. McCutchen, C. H. McCutchen and others.

St. Louis - Manufacturing.-Incorporated:

St. Louis — Manufacturing.—Incorporated:
The Scott & Cooper Manufacturing Co., capital stock \$20,000, by T. K. Cooper, A. D.
Scott and F. H. Cooper.
St. Louis—Mining.—The Belew Mining Co.
has been incorporated, with capital stock
of \$15,000, by Gabriel C. McDonald and
others. others.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheboro—Flour Mill.—The Crown Flour Mills will double its equipment.\*

Charlotte — Broom Factory. — The Best Broom Co. has been organized to establish brush and broom factory, with J. C. Lanyoex, treasurer, and W. T. Rowland, secretary.\*

- Drug Company.-Incorporated: The Christian Drug Co., capital stock \$3200, by E. C. Christian, C. A. Adams and M. V.

Durham — Land Company.—Incorporated: The Edgemont Land Co., capital stock \$50,000, by Julian S. Carr, Julian S. Carr, Jr., and Thomas M. Gorman.

and Thomas M. Gorman.

Fayetteville — Furniture Factory. — The
Lacy Furniture Manufacturing Co. has been
incorporated, with capital stock of \$12,000, by
W. L. Rankin, C. A. Rankin and L. C. Wootten, to manufacture furniture.

Henderson-Mercantile.-Thomas A. Kelly and others have incorporated the Henderso Grocery Co., with a capital stock of \$13,000.

Hertford - Saw-mill. - The Fleetwood & Jackson Company has completed extensive in-provements and additions to its saw-mill, including considerable new machinery installed.

Hickory-Electric-light Plant.-The estab lishment of an electric-light plant or the granting of a franchise for such a plant is talked of. "The Mayor" can give informa-

High Point—Bed-springs Factory.—The Ra-leigh Bed Springs Co. of Wake Forest, N. C., will remove its factory to High Point.

High Point-Trunk Factory.—John Tate is organizing a company to establish trunk factory.

High Point-Bedstead Factory.-J. H. Mil-High Point—Bedstead Factory.—J. R. San-lis and E. M. Armfield are organizing a com-pany to establish iron-bedstead factory. Louisburg—Broom Factory.—E. E. Mar-shall will establish a broom factory.\* Lumberton—Cotton Mill.—The Lumberton

Cotton Mills has been organized, with R. D. Caldwell, president, and H. B. Jennings, secretary-treasurer, to erect a cotton mill of 5000 spindles, and arranged for finerease later to 10,000 spindles; the capital stock is \$100,000.

Marble Station — Saw-mill and Timber Lands.—The Eureka Lumber Co. of Passaic, Lands.—The Eureka Lumber Co. of Fassaic, N. J., has purchased 16,555 acres of timber land near Marbie Station for about \$50,000 and will erect saw-mill of 75,000 feet ca-pacity daily; also planing mill, dry-kiln and store, and construct connecting timber railway.

New Berne-Knitting Mill.-The Clermont Knitting Mills has enlarged and improved its plant, putting in new knitting and dyeing machinery, etc.

Pine Bluff—Manufactories.—Building will be erected and equipped to furnish power to a number of manufacturing industries. Interested parties can correspond with R. M. White.\*

Red Springs-Steam Laundry.-G. H. Hall

Red Springs—Steam Laundry.—G. H. Hall will build a steam laundry.\*

Reidsville—Mattress Factory.—The Honduras Manufacturing Co., mattress manufacturer, will erect a new and larger building for its factory.

Wilmington—Paper Mill.—The facts in connection with the proposed paper mill lately mentioned are that the State Press Association has a movement on foot for the erection of such a factory. A committee has been appointed to investigate with a view of interesting paper manufacturers in a plan for building mill in the South. Z. W. Whitehead is chairman of committee.

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston — Carpet Company. — Incorporated: The Mutual Carpet Co., with capital stock of \$15,000.

stock of \$15,000.

Charleston—Lumber.—The Carolina & Florida Land & Lumber Co. has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$60,000 and J. B. Reeves, president; G. W. Egan, vice-president, and Edward Anderson, secretary.

Charleston—Iron Works.—The purchasers of the iron works recently noted have incorporated as the Charleston Iron Works, with capital stock of \$5000, and will continue the operation of the plant. John F. Rafferty is president; J. J. Madden, vice-president, and Geo. A. Franklin, secretary-treasurer.

Clinton—Water, works, and Electric-light

Clinton-Water-works and Electric-light

Plant.—Arrangements are being made and work will soon commence for the erection of an electric-light plant and water-works. Charles S. Moody can be addressed for in-formation.

Davis—Cotton-oil Company.—Incorporated: The Farmers' Cotton Oil Co., by S. M. Nix-son, J. Victor Carrigan, C. M. Davis, John P. Graham, B. H. Harvin and J. E. Davis.

Graham, B. H. Harvin and J. E. Davis.

Greer Depot.—Chartered: The Franklin
Mills, for cotton manufacturing, capital
stock \$45,000, with W. W. Burgess, president,
and M. B. Cunningham, secretary.

Liberty-Cotton Mill.-Chartered: The Lib. erty Cotton Mills, capital stock \$100,000, to build cotton factory; J. P. Smith, president, and W. H. Chapman, secretary. This company is the materialization of the project previously reported.

Union—Woodworking Factory.—S. M. Rice, Jr., T. C. Duncan, E. Nicholson, A. H. Foster, W. R. Walker and J. A. Fant have incorporated the Union Hardwood Manufacturing Co., with capital stock of \$6000, to build a woodworking factory.

#### TENNESSEE.

Ai-Flour Mill.-Report states that James Jones will build a flour mill of fifty to sixty

barrels capacity.

Chattanooga — Coal Mining.—The Needmore Coal Co. has announced its Intention to increase capital stock from \$100,000 to

Chattanooga — Medicine Factory. — The Spencer Medicine Co. has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$25,000, and will increase its factory's capacity.

Chattanooga — Oil Plant. — The Standard Oil Co. will rebuild at once its local plant, lately destroyed by fire; new plant will cost about \$10,000; Mr. T. Connor, local

Citico-Woodworking Factory.—Taylor & Crate have added new machinery to their factory for production of all kinds of boxes; also erected an addition to building.

Culleoka—Flour Mill.—Dugger & Belle-phant will build a flour mill of forty to fifty barrels capacity.\*

Dunlap.—Chartered: The Dunlap Springs Co., capital stock \$5000, by H. B. Paul, C. A. Miller and others.

Dycus-Flour Mill.-S. S. Huffines will build a flour mill of thirty-five barrels capacity.\*

Hamilton—Pants Factory.—A. Sherrod, C. H. Baker, J. W. Sherwood, N. R. Taylor, D. W. Lewis, Austin Bryan and others have incorporated the Hamilton Pants Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000; purpose, to manufacture pants and other clothing.

Harms-Flour Mill.-The Harms Milling Co. will double the capacity of its mill.

Kelso — Water-power Developments. — A company will be organized to develop the water-power of the Elk river, near Kelso, and transmit the power electrically. It is said that the construction work will cost \$35,000. R. D. Warren, C. D. Bagley and W. R. Webb of Bellbuckle, Tenn., are reported as interested.

Knoxville—Foundry.—The Knoxville Foundry & Machine Co. has obtained permit for erection of \$1000 addition to its present foundation. dry buildings.

Knoxville—Chair Factory.—H. W. Shaw, J. C. Taily and R. B. Simpson, all of Marietta, Ga., are seeking site in Knoxville on which to erect a chair factory to cost \$25,000.

to erect a chair factory to cost \$25,000.

Knoxville—Drug Company.—Incorporated: The Gooding Drug Co., capital stock \$10,000, by C. J. Gooding, E. E. McMillan, John A. McMillan, J. M. Moulden and T. T. McMillan, to continue the business of J. A. McMillan & Co., 525 Gay street.

Nashville—Brick Works.—The Nashville Brick Co., now manufacturing bricks, has incorporated, with capital stock of \$25,000, by J. H. Connor, J. R. Thompson, J. L. Corrigan and J. A. Harris.

Ringgold — Saw-mill. — W. R. Hambaugh will build a saw-mill of 6000 feet capacity daily.

Rockwood-Bakery.-Frank Tate is equip-

ping a large bakery.

Rockwood—Planing Mill.—John Molleneux has purchased 50x80-foot site on which to erect building for planing mill. Machinery has been purchased.

Springfield—Tobacco Factory.—Fallenstein Bros. of Hopkinsville, Ky., will establish a tobacco factory at Springfield.

Sumpter-Flour Mill.-W. B. St. John will build a flour mill.\*

# TEXAS.

Amarillo - Coal, etc.- Incorporated: The Amarillo Grain & Coal Co., capital stock \$5000, by Robert Smith, S. J. Brown and J.

Austin-Coal Mining.-Incorporated: Texas Coal & Mining Co., capital stock \$30.000, by William H. Stacy, Geo. A. Brush and J. M. Thornton, for coal-mining purposes.

Colorado—Salt Works.—Incorporated: The Colorado Salt Co., capital stock \$50,000, by J. M. Roetford, S. B. Brand and E. E. Radford.

Corsicana—Telephone System.—F. B. Mc-Elroy of Rockport, Texas, is arranging for the construction of a telephone system in Corsicana, franchise for which he obtained recently.

Dresden-Grist Mill and Gin.-The Fairview Ginning & Milling Co. has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$5000, by H. L. Dawson, D. F. Fields, N. E. McCalloy and S. H. French.

S. H. French.
Galveston—Railroad Bridge.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (New York office) has telegraphed C. W. Boscheke, assistant engineer at Galveston, to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of a double-track steel bridge across Galveston bay; new structure to be ten feet higher than the wooden structure damaged by the recent hurricane. Engineers are already at work making the surveys for the new structure.

Henrietta-Electric-light Plant.—The Henrietta Gin & Light Co., reported last week as incorporated with a \$5000 capital, has completed and put its gin in operation, and may add an electric-light plant later.

San Antonio—Cattle Company.—J. M. Mays, R. L. Hays and W. T. Avery have incorporated the Texas Cattle Co., with capital stock of \$50,000.

San Antonio—Paying Construction—Incorporated the Texas Cattle Co.

San Antonio—Paving Construction.—Incorporated: The Texas Asphalt Paving Co., with capital stock of \$50,000, by J. H. Briggs, J. G. Nelson and J. S. McNamara.

San Antonio—Municipal Paving.—The city council has awarded contract to the Parker-Washington Company of Kansas City, Mo., at \$23,703.32 for certain proposed paving improvements.

Sherman—Glass Company.—J. N. Lea, J. P Green, S. G. Donoho and S. C. Langford have incorporated the Texas Glass Co., with a capital stock of \$2000.

Victoria — Brick Works. — The Victoria Brick Works states that there is no truth in the recent report saying it was making improvements.

#### VIRGINIA.

Alexandria — Barytes Mill. — Dougherty Bros. are equipping the barytes mill reported last week.

Bedford City-Tobacco Company.—Incorporated: The Berry Tobacco Co., capital steck \$50,000, by W. W. Berry, Jr., and others.

steck \$50,000, by W. W. Berry, Jr., and others.
Burkeville—Ice Factory.—J. D. Bradshaw contemplates erecting a factory for the production of ten to fifteen tons of ice daily.\*
Emporia — Rock Quarry. — The Fountain Creek Rock Quarry Co. will develop a rock quarry near Emporia, expending about \$10,000 to equip plant.

Fredericksburg—Printing.—The Star Printing & Publishing Co., capital \$5000, has been incorporated by R. H. L. Chichester, C. O. Connor and J. C. Chichester.

Fredericksburg — Electric-light Plant. — Kingsbury, Samuel & Co. of Baltimore, Md., have submitted the lowest bid (\$999.45) for the erection of the electric-light plant lately noted. The council will recommend accept-ance of this proposal.

Luray—Water-works,—The city has awarded contract to E. A. Wilson of Salisbury, N. C., at \$11,155.96 for the construction of the proposed water-works. Several other necessary contracts for material, etc., will make the cost of the system about \$28,000.

Marion — Electric-light Plant. — Franchise for construction of electric-light plant has been granted to Palmer & Groscup of Washington, D. C. The company has been granted charter, and A. C. Sprinkle of Marion is general manager and can be addressed.

Norfolk—Coal Piers.—The Norfolk & West-

the Sanford & Brooks Co. of Baltimore, Md., for the erection of a coal pier 800 feet long, with ascent of 2000 feet.

Norfolk—Barrel Factory.—The Farmers' Manufacturing Co. has commenced the erection of an addition two stories high, 84x204 feet, to cost \$15,600, in which to install con-siderable new machinery for barrel manufacturing.

Petersburg — Shipbuilding Plant. — The Petersburg Iron Works Co. has purchased a tract of land on James river for about \$16,000. It is rumored that the land will be used as a site for the location of a shipbuilding plant.

site for the location of a shipbuilding plant.

Radford—Iron Furnace.—It is reported that the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. (office, Bristol, Tenn.-Va.) will put in blast the Radford furnace by October 1.

XUM

been

Botts sville

I im-

flour

issue L. It

other ight-

rank-

pre ward

s the \$100,

ries: 31

neh.

ville

ater

Br

respo wire

want

Cal

Car

Cof

used

with

Cot

Arch

posal yards

applie

Cot

chine

wante

Cott

Dik

engin

Savan

furnis

Ellis

Dril

chiner

Dye

Elec

200-ligh ond-ha

Fibe

makin

nen B corresp cloth.

Fire

clerk.

Flour

mill m

Flour

Filte

Mills. hand

Radford-Electric-power Plant.-George W. Miles and associates are progressing with the work of installing their \$20,000 electrical plant. The plant is located two and one-half miles from Radford on Little river. A sur-plus of 500 to 600 horse-power will be distributed to new industries for manufac

Raven-Coul Mines.-The Coal Creek Coal Co., incorporated recently, has organized with R. R. Henry of Tazewell, Va., presi-dent, and G. W. Gillespie, also of Tazewell, secretary-treasurer. Company is opening mines near Raven.

Salem-Water-works,-The city has or dered the drilling of another artesian well for increased water supply, well to have daily capacity of 60,000 gallons. Address Messrs. Langhorne and McClung, city councilmen, who are authorized to let contract.

Swansonville - Flour Mill .- Dr. Thomas Swanson has purchased and will put new machinery in the Cabel Flour Mills.

West Point-Ice Factory.-B. W. Edwards will erect an ice factory.

Winchester-Paper-box Factory .- The Winhester Box Co., lately reported, will manu-acture paper boxes; output 500 daily; J. C. Groves, manager.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Bluefield-Coal Mines.-The Bluefield Coal & Coke Co. has been incorporated for coal mining and coke manufacturing by James E. Mann, G. M. McCulloch, R. E. Johnson S. Cofer and J. H. Johnson, Capital stoc \$100,000.

Calro-Explosives Works.-Chartered: The Hines Torpedo Co., to manufacture and deal in nitroglycerine and other high ex-plosives; incorporators, James Showalter and Josephine Showalter of Voicano, R. A. Showalter, L. M. Hines and J. E. Hines of Parkersburg. Address J. E. Hines at Park-

Charleston - Boller-compound Company. Incorporated: The International Mechanical Boiler Cleaner Co., capital stock \$5,000,000, by Barney J. Wilcox, John W. Dean, Frank Joslin and Richard Balcon, all of Denver, Col.

Fairmont—Coal Mines.—A. B. Fleming and associates have incorporated the Fairmont Ceal Mining Co., with capital stock of \$1,000, 000, to open coal mines near Fairmont.

Harrisville -Timber-lands Development, James E. Tyler has purchased for development 6000 acres of timber land near Harrisville, paying \$50,000 for the tract. Cutting and sawing will be begun at once.

Huntington—Manufactory.—The Chamber of Commerce is arranging the location of an important industry to employ several hun-

New Martinsville-Oil Company,-Charter ed: The Benedum-Trees Oil Co., capital stock \$1,000,000, by M. L. Benedum and A. E. Fox of Cameron, W. Va.; J. C. Trees and E. J. Thompson of New Martinsville, and C. Y. Benedum of Sistersville, W. Va. Address

Parkersburg - Steel Plant. - A dispatch states that the Mercantile Trust Co. of Pitts-burg, Pa., has closed options on \$51,000 worth of land at Parkersburg, upon which a steel plant is to be built.

Marys-Water-works.-The city 1 cided definitely upon the construction of the proposed water-works mentioned recently. proposed water-works included in Fection, Jackson & Knox of Parkersburg, W. Va have prepared plans. Bids will be opened of the 24th inst.; E. T. Martin, mayor.\*

Wheeling-Coal Mines.-Incorporated: The Wheeling Steam Coal Co., capital stock \$25,-000, by Johnson C. McKinley, Wm. N. Phil-lips and Nehemiah A. Harring of Wheeling and Charles B. Alexander of Parkersburg, for coal-mining purposes.

# BURNED.

Clarksville, Texas.—W. H. Piehoff's saw nd planing mill; loss \$1200.

Crofton, Ky.-Randolph & Simmons' han

Houston, Texas.-Merchants and Planters' Oil Mill: lo ss \$350,000.

Kentwood, La.-Kent Lumber & Brick Co.'s brick dry-kiln; loss about \$5000.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville Gas meter-house and machinery and crusher; loss \$12,000. meter-house

Washington, N. C.-J. S. Farren & Co.'s oyster cannery; loss \$30,000.

# **BUILDING NOTES**

Abilene, Texas-Asylum.-The State will als October 8 for the erection of asylum buildings after plans and specifica-tions now on file at office of J. L. O'Connor, architect, Austin, Texas, where blank forms of proposal can also be obtained; Jos. D. Say

Annapolis, Md.-Postoffice.-Sealed propos als will be received until October 16 for the censtruction of United States postoffice in accordance with plans and specifications, which may be had of postmaster at Annapof Jas. Knox Taylor, supervising architect, Washington, D. C.

Augusta, Ga.-Residence.-Mrs. Henrietta Sancken has contracted for the erection of a \$5000 residence

Augusta, Ga.-Residences,-Samuel Tanna hill. Robert Tannahill and Dr. F. P. Welch ach having plans prepared for reside

Baltimore, Md.-Church.-C. S. M. Williamson has obtained permit to erect \$9500 church for Second Church of Scientists; steam heat to be used.

Birmingham, Ala.—Hotel.—The Hillman Hotel Co., T. H. Molton, president, has accepted plans and specifications by Thomas Sully of New Orleans, La., for the erection of its proposed \$200,000 hotel lately reported. Structure will be six stories high, and is to have electric fire alarm, three standpipes, with hose, fire escapes, electric-lighting plant, ice factory and laundry.

Charlotte, N. C. - Dwelling. - Frank F. is having plans prepared for dwelling.

Chattanooga, Tenn.-Residence.-S. C. Colvar will build a colonial residence.

Chattanooga, Tenn. - Residence.- Samuel Bush is having plans and specifications pre

Chattanooga, Tenn. - Dwelling. - Eugene Thompson has awarded contract to D. Chandler for the erection of a one-story brick dwelling to cost \$5000.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Dwellings.—Jos. C. Vance will erect eight 10-room dwellings of brick and stone to cost \$3000 each.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Warehouse.—R. W. Bogard has contracted for the erection of warehouse

Clarksville, Tenn.-Warehouse.-H. C. Mer ritt is reported as to build a wareho

Cleveland, Tenn.-Church.-S. W. Marshall have received contract at \$21,000 to build the church for Southern Methodists.

Columbia, S. C.—Hospital.—A two-story

160-foot addition, to cost \$7000, will be built to the State Insane Hospital. Dr. B. W. Taylor, member of board, can be addressed.

Corsicana, Texas-Tabernacle.-Rev. A. B. Ingram informs the Manufacturers' Record that he is now having plans and specifica-tions prepared for proposed tabernacle; tions prepared for proposed tabernacle structure to seat 1200 and work of construc tion to commence by January 1.

Florala, Ala.-Hotel.-J. E. Hughes others will form company to build a hotel.

Fort Washington, Md.—Hospital.—Abe S. Bickham, major, U. S. A., 419 North Wash ington street, Alexandria, Va., will open pro-posals October 12 for erection of 12-bed brick hospital, with plumbing, electric wiring and hot-water heating.

Gainesville, Fla.—Dwelling.—J. A. Brenizer will build a dwelling.

Greensboro, N. C.—Office Building.—The Greensboro Loan & Trust Co. will receive proposals until September 24 for the erection of its proposed office building after plans by Hook & Sawyer of Charlotte, N. C. Plan can be seen at offices of company or archi-

Jackson, Miss.—Opera-house.—The Jackso Opera House Co. has accepted plans b Stone Bros. of New Orleans, La., for is proposed \$35,000 building lately reported.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Dwelling.—Dr. S. M. Mil-ler will erect a three-story brick dwelling to cost \$3500.

tect Stanton of Vicksburg, Miss., has com pleted plans and specifications for the pro-posed \$12,000 courthouse to be built at Lake Providence. Address "East Carroll Parish Police Jury."

Lumberton, N. C.—Tenant-houses,—Th Lumberton Cotton Mills will erect thirt tenant-houses; H. B. Jennings, secretary.

Monroe, Ga.-School.-The city will so arrange for the erection of its proposed \$1 000 school building. Address "The Mayor."

Morse, La.—Warehouse.—W. F. Steinman has closed contract with J. Kollitz for the erection of a rice warehouse 60x150 feet in

Reynolds, Ga.—School.—The city will build \$2500 school. Address "The Mayor."

Tampa, Fla.-Brick Block.-The Tamp Building & Investment Co. will build a brick block, and plans are ready.

Tampa, Fla. - Business Building. - The West Tampa Improvement Co. will build a brick business building.

Vicksburg, Miss,-City Hail.-The city has selected site 85x145 feet for its proposed city hall, paying therefor \$11,000; this purchase leaves \$39,000 available for the building. Address "The Mayor."

Waycross, Ga.-Courthouse.-Referring to the notice of an election on \$30,000 of box for courthouse, noted last week, the mayor writes: "We will not issue bonds."

# RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Bethany, W. Va.—James H. McRobert and William H. McKinley of Pittsburg, Pa., are reported as interested in the proposed rail-road from Bethany to Warrenton, Ohio, which will extend through Wellsburg, W. Ya. A company has been chartered in West Virginia under the title of the Warrenton, Bethany & Washington Railroad.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Charleston Improvement & Terminal Co. is endeavoring to secure a franchise for a belt line in the city and suburbs which will extend to the principal industries in the vicinity of Charleston. A. Carmack is one of the principal promoters.

Chester, S. C.—It is stated that the Caldwell & Northern Railroad Co. has recently completed surveys for a proposed extensio between Lenoir and Chester, a distance of between Lenoir and Chester, a distance of ninety miles. The road is now in operation between Lenoir and Collettsville, a distance of eleven miles. J. C. Williams at Lenoir, N. C., is general manager.

Elkton, Md.-It is reported that work begun upon the Cherry Hill, Elkton & Chesapeake City Electric Rallway between Cherry Hill, Elkton and Chesapeake City, a distance of fifteen miles. John Kennedy is president of the company.

Ellisviile, Miss.—The proposed railroad in which the business men of Ellisville are in terested is intended to be built from Laure to Eilisville, and will be a branch of the Gulf & Ship Island road. The distance is eight miles. S. S. Bullis at Gulfport, Miss., is gen-eral manager of the Gulf & Ship Island.

Fairmont, W. Va.-The Paw Paw Railroad co., organized several months ago to build line along Paw Paw valley, between Fair mont and Fairview, fifteen miles, has been incorporated. It will be a feeder of the Bal-timore & Ohio system. Among those inter-ested is T. W. Fleming of Fairmont.

Fremont, N. C.—The town of Fremont has voted in favor of subscribing to the stock of the Great Eastern Railroad being constructed between Raleigh and Eugelhard by company of which C. E. Coon is mana W. Lynch of Kinston, N. C., is one of principal promoters.

Galveston, Texas.—It is announced that the Southern Pacific and other railroad companies entering Galveston have determined to combine in the construction of a bridge across Galveston bay, which will be double track. G. W. Boschke, engineer of the Southern Pacific at Galveston, has received instructions to prepare plans for the bridge mmediately

Jackson, Miss -The Jackson, Columbus Nertheastern Railroad Co. has been chartered to build a line from Jackson along the Pearl river valley to Columbus, Miss., possibly the Alabama coal fields.

Kansas City, Mo.—A report is current that the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railrond Co. has under consideration an extension southwest through portions of Indian and Oklahoma Territories. D. Bontecou at Kansas City, Mo., is chief engineer.

Kansas City, Mo.-It is reported that Heim Railway Co., have decided to build several extensions to this line, one of which will terminate at Independence, Mo.

Kirkwood, Mo.—The St. Louis, Fenton & Southwestern Railway Co. has secured an extension of time for the construction of its read. J. B. Clayton at Kirkwood is one of the principal promoters

Marble Station, N. C.-The road in which the Eureka Lumber Co. is reported as inter ested is to extend into timber lands, and will connect with the Southern system at Marbie Station. The estimated distance is sixty Station. The estimated distance ...
miles. The headquarters of the lumber com

Monck's Corner, S. C.-Charles S. Heard president of the Berkley Railroad Co. is president of the Berkley Kaliroad co-which is constructing a line about ten miles long, recently purchased, and building a further extension of ten miles. The road is intended to reach mills owned by the company and will extend through timber

Monterey, Tenn.-Messrs. C. C. King & Co of Cookeville, Tenn., have secured the con-tract for the extension of the Nashville &

Knoxville Railroad between Monterey and Hanging Limb. The extension will be six-teen miles long. Jere Baxter at Nashville is president of the railroad company.

Nashviile, Tenn.—Work has commenced in Nashviile upon the terminals of the Ten-nessee Central, and the first surveys for them have been completed. Jere Baxter president of the company.

New Iberia, La.-The Hunter Canal Co. is interested, it is reported, in the proposed railroad from New Iberia to the canal. Pre-liminary surveys have recently been made of the route. Overton Cade of Lafayette, La., is president of the canal company

Norfolk, Va.-It is reported that the Norfolk Hallway & Light Co. is considering the idea of building an extra track upon its Norfolk and Ocean View division, and that the work may be done within the next few months.

Pensacola, Fla.—A report is current that the Illinois Central Railroad is considering the idea of building an extension to Pensi cola and utilizing it for an additional seapo David Sloan at Chicago is chief engineer the Central.

Pinebloom, Ga.—It is reported that the Gray Lumber Co. of Pinebloom has decided to extend the line which it owns as far as Nashville, Ga., from its present terminus

Quitman, Ga.-It is reported that grading about completed upon the extension of the South Georgia Railroad between Quit man and Greenville, a distance of twenty three miles. J. W. Oglesby, at Quitman Ga., is president of the company.

San Antonio, Texas.—An official of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system states that the Phoenix Bridge Co. of Phoenixville, Pa., has secured a contract for the bridges and the proposed extension from San Marcos to San Antonio, and that right of way is now being secured. The distance is about fifty miles. S. B. Fisher of St. Louis is chief engi

Union, S. C.-The town of Glenn Springs has voted in favor of completing the electric railroad from Union to Glenn Springs. The line is partly completed between these points. T. C. Duncan at Union is president of the company.

Washington, D. C. - The Washington, Frederick & Gettysburg Electric Railroad Co. has elected L. V. Baughman of Frederick, Md., president; D. C. Winebrenner and I. S. Annan, vice-presidents. The president is one of a committee appointed to arrange for the construction of the line at once.

Waycross, Ga.-The last report concerni Waveross Air Line is to the effect that the company proposes building a northern extension to Macon and a southern exten-sion to Brunswick or St. Mary's, Ga., on the Atlantic coast. These would make the total length of the line about 250 miles Wadley at Waycross is vice-president and general manager of the company.

Wheeling, W. Va.—It is reported that W. K. Vanderbilt is interested in the proposed railroad from Fayette City, Pa., to the West Virginia coal fields, and that it has been eided to reconstruct it.

Wytheville, Va .- It is stated that the Nor & Western Railroad Co. is securing right of way for its proposed extension be tween Ivanhoe and Speedwell stations in Cripple Creek valley. C. S. Churchill, at Reanoke, Va., is chief engineer. S. Churchill, at

# Street Railways.

Norfolk, Va.-It is reported that two companies are being formed for the purp building additional electric railway lines in the city and suburbs.

# Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted

Manufacturers and others in need of machinery of any kind are requested to consult our advertising columns, and if they cannot find just what they wish, if they will send no particulars as to the kind of machinery needed we will make their wants known free of cost, and in this way secure the attention of machinery manufacturers throughout the cour try. The MANUFACTURERS' REG ORD has received during the week the following particulars as to ma chinery that is wanted.

Belting.-See "Pulleys, etc." Boiler.-See "Broom Factory."

Brick.--McPherson & Mellenger, Bristol, Tenn., will probably place contract for manufacture of a large number of building brick

will con Flour Tenn., Flour reported ment. Furni Tenn., turers Gener Bluff. N

power be hone Co., Red Heatir opened apparate Plans ar office of

Holsti Schuyler of five-e oisting strength will do. Ice Fa

Va., war ice fact sidered. Ice Fac Co., Star

XUM

Broom Factory.—E. E. Marshall, Louisburg, N. C., wants machinery for broom factory, including 20 or 25-horse-power boiler.

Broom Factory.—Best Broom Co., 208 South College street, Charlotte, N. C., wants to correspond with manufacturers of handles, wire, twine, locks, etc., for factory; also wants addresses of dealers in broom corn.

Canning Machinery.—Jas. R. Wiley, Saint Jo, Texas, wants addresses of makers of and dealers in canning machinery.

Canning Machinery.—R. G. Vance, Waynesboro, Va., wants addresses of makers of machinery for canning and preserving plants.

comery for canning and preserving plants.—W.
Coffin and Furniture-factory Supplies.—W.
F. Jones, Johnson City, Tenn., wants addresses of makers and dealers in supplies used in upholstering furniture and coffins.

Conveying Machinery.—Carolina Fire-Brick Works, Killian, S. C., wants to communicate with manufacturers of aerial conveyors for transporting clay from pit to works.

Cotton Goods.—John V. Fure, U. S. A., 1428
Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., will open proposals September 24 for furnishing 150,000 yards unbleached cotton drilling. Information and proposal blanks can be obtained on

Cotton Machinery.—See "Fiber-mill Machinery."

Cotton Mill.—"F," Leakesville, N. C., wants 2000 to 8000 spindles, with all necessary preparatory machinery.

Cotton-mill Machinery.-Ashcroft Cotto

Cotton-min Machinery.—Assicroft Cotton-mills, Florence, Ala., wants to buy a second-hand breaker lapper in fair condition. Dike Work.—Cassius E. Gillette, captain, engineers, Savannah, Ga., will open propos-als October 13 for building training dikes in Savannah river near Augusta. Information furnished on application.

Dredging Machinery.—D. McDonald, 22 Ellis street, Atlanta, Ga., is in the market for a second-hand three-quarters or one-yard shovel dredge, complete, or partly so.

Drill.—E. J. Buffat, Knoxville, Tenn., wants to buy a small second-hand diamond

drill.

Drilling Machinery. — See "Mining Ma-

Dyeing Machinery.—See "Knitting Machinery.

Electric-light Plant.—Union Manufacturing Co., Union Point, Ga., wants proposals on a 200-light 20-candle-power dynamo; good sec-ond-hand preferred.

Fiber-mill Machinery.—J. S. Willis, Bronson, Fla., will probably buy machinery for making African fiber.

Filter-press Cloth.—E. C. Butner, 304 Hennen Building, New Orleans, La., wants to correspond with manufacturers of filter-press cloth.

Fire Equipment.—City of Hattiesburg, Miss., will want to purchase two fire en-gines in the near future; B. M. Moffett, city clerk.

Flour Mill.—Dugger & Bellephant, Culle-oka, Tenn., will contract for 40 to 50-barrel flour mill.

Flour Mill.—Crown Flour Mills, Asheboro, N. C., is reported as in the market for flour-mill machinery.

Flour Mill.—S. S. Huffines, Dycus, Tenn., will contract for 35-barrel flour mill.

Flour Mill.—W. B. St. John, Sumpter, Tenn., is in the market for flour mill.

Flour Mill.—John Burns, Chaplin, Ky., is reported as in the market for flour-mill equip-

Furniture.—W. F. Jones, Johnson City, Tenn., wants to correspond with manufac-turers of furniture "in the white."

General Machinery.—B. M. White, Pine Bluff, N. C., is prepared to correspond with manufacturers of machinery for various small industries to be located in a beehive power plant; second-hand machinery may be bought.

Grist Mill.-Red Hill Ginning & Milling Co., Red Hill, Ga., will buy soon grist mill.

Heating Apparatus.—Proposals will be opened September 18 for furnishing heating apparatus in courthouse at Annapolis, Md. Plans and specifications can be seen daily at office of county commissioners.

Hoisting Rope.—Virginia Soapstone Co., Schuyler, Va., wants to buy about 500 feet of five-eighths or three-quarters inch wire hoisting rope or haulage wire rope of same strength; second-hand in good condition will do.

Ice Factory.—J. D. Bradshaw, Burkeville, Va., wants estimates on cost of 10 to 15-ton lee factory; second-hand equipment con-sidered.

Ice Factory.—Moritz-Barwick Construction Co., Stanford, Ky., is planning six-ton ice factory and cold-storage plant.

Ice Machine.—S. C. MacCandlass, Jackson, Ga., is in the market for ice machine from five to ten tons capacity; second-hand equipment in good order will answer.

Ice Machinery.—Geo. D. Peters, Box 356, Bristol, Va. Tenn., wants to correspond with makers of ice-factory machinery.

Makers of ice-factory machinery.

Knife Manufacturers.—Orangeburg Machine and General Repair Shops, Orangeburg, S. C., want to have manufactured some steel knives, twenty-two inches long, three inches wide, one-half inch thick, taper to a point on one side only.

Knitting Machinery.—A. J. Estes, Felton, Ga., wants information as to knitting machinery.

Knitting Mill—J. M. Jones, Ft. Valley.

Knitting Mill.—J. M. Jones, Ft. Valley, Ga., wants to correspond with manufactur-ers of knitting machinery and of machinery for dyeing knit goods.

Lath Mills. - See "Woodworking Ma-

Laundry Equipment.—G. H. Hall, Red Springs, N. C., wants prices on laundry equipment for town of 3000.

Machine Tools.—Union Elevator & Machine Co., 144 Ontario street, Chicago, Ill., wants a good second-hand heavy-power punch and shear combined.

snear combined.

Machine Tools.—Meridian Cotton Mills,
Meridian, Miss., is in the market for 24 or
30-inch swing engine lathe, 16 or 18-foot bed,
of latest pattern; also 32-inch drill press.

Machine Tools.—Ornamental Iron & Wire Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., is in the market for double punch and shear to cut flat iron and steel cold 6x1 inches and punch in same material holes one-inch in diameter, and an au-

terial holes one-inch in diameter, and an automatic straightener and cutter.

Machine Tools.—L. Emerson, 61 Primrose avenue, Ottawa, Canada, wants cash bids on following machine tools, new or good second-hand: Two precision lathes, two engine lathes about 12-inch swing and six-foot bed, two universal milling machines, two 15-inch shapers, two sensitive drills, one four-spindle drill, drill with back gear with self-feed and automatic stop, small size turret lathe for screw and valve making, four polishing heads, two polishing belts with equipment, 5 to 10-horse-power motor with shafting and pulleys, small tools and nickle-plating outfit.

Metal-working Machinery.—See "Roofing-

Metal-working Machinery.—See "Roofing-orks Machinery."

Mining Machinery.—S. D. May, Tazewell, Va., wants a hand drill to prospect for min-ing of coal 60 to 100 feet under water.

Moss Machinery.—E. G. Mack, Wewa-hitchka, Fla., wants to correspond with mak-ers of machinery for preparing for market Spanish moss.

Oil Mill.-Red Hill Ginning & Milling Co. Red Hill, Ga., will buy soon equipment for cottonseed-oil mill.

Oil-well Supplies .- A. J. McCall, 314 Avenue D. San Antonio, Texas, is in the market for oil-well supplies, such as standard rigs, drive pipe and casing.

Piping.-See "Oil-well Supplies."

Piping.—Marion, Va., will want terra-cotta sewer pipes, and asks prices on car-load lots delivered. Address A. H. Atkins,

Portable Buildings.—V. Cascino, Apa. 911, Mexico City, Mexico, wants to buy plans and specifications and portable building for theater; material to be common wood; di-mensions, 1000 square meters, viz.: Entrance and vestibule 20x10 meters, auditorium 20x20 meters, and stage and dressing-room 20x20 meters; also wants information on portable dwellings of fireproof wood and metal.

Pulleys, etc.—Belton Cotton Mills, J. Z. Miller, Jr., secretary, Belton, Texas, is in the market for shafting, belting, pulleys and hangers.

hangers.

Railway Equipment.—Radford Electric Railway, T. L. Pickle, superintendent, Radford, Va., wants a good second-hand car body with trucks four feet eight-and-one-half-inch gauge, complete, with two controllers, trolley and all wiring; car to be about sixteen feet, and suitable for putting in two No. 12 Westinghouse motors; renainted and lettered. painted and lettered.

Roofing.—E. G. Davis, Willards, Md., will buy corrugated iron for roofing. Roofing.works Machinery. — Birmingham Rail & Locomotive Co., Birmingham, Ala., Is

about to buy corrugated-roll machine.

Saw-mill.—J. H. Hoffman & Co., Box 162,

Fitzgerald, Ga., will buy outfit for mill of 25,000 feet dally.

Theater.—See "Portable Buildings."

Theater.—See "Portable Buildings."

Water-works. — Moritz-Barwick Construction Co., Stanford, Ky., is planning water-works for Lancaster, Ky., plant to include 200,000-gallon pump, 1,000,000-gallon masonry reservoir, two 75-horse-power bollers, five miles of piping, etc. The company especially

asks information concerning the drilling of

artesian wells.

Water-works.—North Augusta Land Co., 223 Dyer Building, Augusta, Ga., invites sealed proposals until September 25 for the construction of water-works and furnishing material for same. Plans and specifications may be seen at office of company; check for \$100 required with each bid; supply at start will be 200,000 gallons daily; Walter Jackson, contend manager. general manager.

general manager.

Water-works.—Bids will be received until September 24 for the construction of water-works at St. Marys, W. Va., by E. T. Martin, mayor. Machinery and materials will include 163 tons of cast-iron pipe, three tons specials, eleven hydrants, twenty valves, pump station, pump well, river intake, tanks, power pump, gas engine, etc. Plans and specifications may be seen at mayor's office, or at office of engineers, Jackson & Knox, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank Building, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Water-works Materials.—Citizens' Water &

Water-works Materials.—Citizens' Water & Water-works Materials.—Citizens' Water & Power Co., Joseph B. Boyle, secretary, Westminster, Md., will receive proposals until noon October 1 for furnishing and delivering f. o. b. at Westminster the following: About 225 tons of eight-inch and 10-inch cast-iron pipe B. W. G., 2000 pounds of special iron castings, 4300 linear feet of eight-inch No. 16 and 18 spiral-riveted wrought-iron pipe B. W. G., 4700 linear feet of 10-inch No. 16 spiral-riveted wrought-iron pipe B. W. G., and 750 pounds of flanged specials. Specifications and blank forms for proposals may be obtained of secretary, as above, or Hill, Quick & Allen, engineers, 520 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md. Well-drilling Machinery.—See "Oil-well

Well-drilling Machinery. - See "Oil-well Supplies.

Well-drilling Machinery. - See "Waterworks.

Well-drilling Machinery.—Taylor County Oil Co., W. T. Gates, Longacre, W. Va., needs nuchinery for drilling oil wells.

woodworking Machinery.—E. G. Davls, Wilhards, Md., will buy band saws, bolter, grinder, etc., for basket and crate factory (except veneer and rolls, engine and planer). Woodworking Machinery.—Waldrop & Adkins, Swoope, Va., want catalogues of lathe machinery, table saws, shafting, etc.

Woodworking Machinery.—Wanted David

Woodworking Machinery.-Wanted-Equipment of machinery for sash and door factory. Address either John H. Harris, Savannah, Ga., or Robert J. Aiken, Macon, Ga.

# TRADE NOTES

Cross Oil Filters.—The Burt Manufactur-ing Co., Akron, Ohio, has received a dupli-cate order from the Carnegie Steel Co. for its Cross oil filters.

Bridge Spans for Sale.—E. H. Bankard, purchasing agent of Baltimore & Ohio Rall-road, Baltimore, Md., offers certain bridge spans for sale. Particulars furnished on ap-plication.

"Best We Have Found."—In writing the Southern Saw Works at Atlanta, Ga., concerning 60-inch saws bought from that company Messrs. Jordan & Brosnaham of Pensacola, Fla., say: "We feel justified in stating that we consider them the very best we have found."

New Orleans Representatives for Aultman Company.—The Aultman Company of Canton, Ohlo, manufactures a complete line of elevating, conveying and power-transmission machinery, as is well known to progressive and successful users of that class of apparatus. The C. T. Patterson Co., Ltd., New Orleans, has arranged to represent the Aultman Company, and will have a competent engineering force at hand to give prompt and intelligent attention to all inquiries for the class of machinery mentioned.

Babcock & Wilcox Boilers at Paris.—Another one of our prominent American manufacturers has received the Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition. The Babcock & Wilcox Co. of New York is the manufacturer referred to. The Babcock & Wilcox Co. builds patent water-tube steam boilers, and its product has been highly regarded for many years by some of the largest and most important users of steam-power throughout the world. This award at the Paris Exposition is only one of many other victories the Babcock & Wilcox Co. has gained in its chosen field. field.

Magnolia Metal Salesmen.—Salesmen of the Magnolia Metal Co. of New York held a convention in the metropolis last week. Twenty-five representatives were present from all parts of the United States and Canada. All subjects appertaining to the sale of Magnolia metal were discussed, great interest in the manufacturer's business be-

ing manifested. The past year and one-half has brought the company more business than it has handled in a like period since its organization, and the prospects for the fu-ture are brighter than ever. The salesmen presented E. C. Miller, general manager of the Magnolia Metal Co., a loving cup.

Rock Crushers.—Road improvements, railroad construction and many other kinds of construction work require for their thorough performance the presence of the modern rock-crushing plant. Rock crushers are built by our country's manufacturers in different styles and sizes to suit whatever conditions may be present. Those having occasion to use rock crushers are invited to obtain estimates from A. N. Fitzsimmons of Chicago before placing their orders elsewhere. Mr. Fitzsimmons has offices at 1531 Monadnock Building, and claims that he can save money to any buyer of rock crushers or complete plants. New or rebuilt machines furnished as desired. Rock Crushers. - Road improvements, rail-

Shaw Electric Cranes at Paris.—Prominent among the representative American machinery makers who have taken high honors at the Paris Exposition is the Shaw Electric Crane Co. of Muskegon, Mich. The exposition jury of awards have granted the company a gold medal in class of general mechanical apparatus and that of electrical appliances for hoisting. This action shows a gratifying recognition of the superior merit of the Shaw cranes, and bespeaks an increased demand for them abroad. Messrs. Manning, Maxwell & Moore of New York, Chicago, Pittsburg and Cleveland are sole sales agents for the Shaw Electric Crane Co.'s three-motor electric traveling cranes for machine and railroad shops and shipbuilders, and for boliermakers' use.

builders, and for boliermakers' use.

Fernholtz Brick Machinery South.—The activity in building construction during the year has resulted in large business for the brick manufacturers of the country. Consequently the brick-machinery makers have also profited by the improvement of old brick works and the establishment of new plants of that character. The South has kept pace with the progress in brick manufacturing, and many new plants have been equipped and old ones enlarged or improved. The Fernholtz Brick Machinery Co. of 1214 Poplar street, St. Louis, has secured a goodly portion of the orders for brick machinery everywhere. An Austin (Texas) brick manufacturer gave the Fernholtz Company his second order for four-mould outfit, and a firm at Nashville, Tenn., ordered a Fernholtz patent clay pulverizer. Many other orders have also been tilled recently by this St. Louis brick-machine works.

Metal-working Tools for India.—For some years Messrs. Charles H. Besly & Co. of 10 North Canal street, Chicago, has been sending metal-working tools to India. At first but few and small tools were shipped, but the orders have later assumed larger proportions. The Indian machinist seems to have trouble in lubricating his machinery (he has only just begun to use Helmet Oil), and the first machines sent had most of the boxes cut up in a few months, but after one or two bearings were spoiled better care is taken of them. Last year Messrs. Besly & Co. sent to Bombay a 20-inch lathe; the Indian must have known he was liable to have trouble with the bearings, for he ordered an extra set of bronze boxes. This purchaser has not yet been obliged to use the extra boxes, and says that the native mechanics for more than a hundred miles around Bomfor more than a hundred miles around Bombay come to see the 20-inch lathe on account of its size and the work it does. During the past month the Chicago firm has sold three shop outfits to go to India.

To Manufacturers Seeking Trade in Mexico, Central and South America.—Messrs. D. Campbell Davies & Co. of Durango, Mexico, have perfected and completed their system of obtaining advance information through newspaper correspondence from every mining company of note in Mexico, Central and South America where mining machinery and mining supplies are needed, thus enabling them to place their orders with manufacturers on a commission basis at little or no expense to the manufacturer. Manufacturers of supplies and machinery who contemplate entering the republic of Mexico, Central and South America will do well to quote them their best prices and forward printing matter and instructions. By employing Messrs. D. Campbell Davies & Co. as agents you will find that they can represent your interests in the said countries to far better advantage and at less expense than the majority of agents, as they are in direct connection with the most prominent firms in Mexico and South America, especially relating to mining machinery and ore-milling plants, also smelting ma-To Manufacturers Seeking Trade in Mex-

XUM

er is

0.

Pre

that

iding

enty-man, that fifty

gton.

range that exten on the

anted ising

chininery REG week

Bristol,

chinery, supplies, etc. They make it a specialty, and therefore carry a great deal of weight in that line of business.—Mexican Herald.

Geo. M. Brill, Engineer.—Geo. M. Brill, consulting engineer, of Chicago, has recently opened an office for the general practice of engineering. Mr. Brill has had experience covering a wide field in electrical, mechanical and refrigerating engineering and the design and construction of manufacturing plants. He graduated from Cornell University in the electrical and mechanical courses in 1891, after which he engaged with the Solvay Process Co. at Syracuse, N. Y., to take up a special line of tests and experiments. In five years Mr. Brill was chief engineer of the then contemplated Detroit plant, and after completing the design he was in charge of its construction. From the Solvay Company Mr. Brill went to take charge of the general engineering of Swift & Co., in which position a vast amount of engineering was under his direction. This experience covered a broad field of engineering, including a thorough knowledge of electric-power plants, chemical and packing plants, soap, oil, fertilizer plants, etc.

#### TRADE LITERATURE.

The Dixon Blotter.—The Dixon blotter for the month of September has made its appearance. The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., manufacturer of graphite, etc., Jersey City, N. J., issues it.

New Chain Catalogue.—The Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. of Columbus, Ohio, announces that its new chain catalogue is ready for distribution. Elevating and conveying machinery chains are referred to completely in this new publication of the well-known maker of the Jeffrey conveying and elevating machinery, etc.

Bullock Electric at Paris.—The Geo. A. Fuller Co., contractor, of New York, has on exhibition at the Paris Exposition a model of the Broadway Chambers Bullding. The company writes the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Paul Building, New York city, that a Bullock dynamo forms a prominent feature of the exhibit of the model and helped the Fuller Company to obtain the Grand Prix and gold medals for its exhibit. Prospective purchasers of electrical machinery would serve their own best interests by investigating Bullock dynamos and motors before placing their orders. Descriptive and illustrative bulletins can be obtained by addressing the New York office.

Boiler Purger.—The formation of scale in boilers is a constant source of annoyance and loss of time and money to those steam users who do not avail themselves of the devices offered to prevent the formation. A number of manufacturers have devised and marketed both ways and means for destroying or removing the scale-forming substances. One of these is the firm of Messrs. Somers, Scott & Co., 415 Illinois street, Chicago. They offer Somers' boiler purger, a heavy vegetable extract liquid compound, strengthened by well-known solvents famous for their power to precipitate all scale-forming substances. This purger speedily removes scale on shells and flues of boilers; it prevents foaming, priming, crystallization and oxidization; purifies and softens the water, causing it to produce a dry and lubricating steam, and will not injure the boiler. The manufacturers are so confident of the results obtained from the use of Somers' boiler purger that the compound is furnished on sixty days' trial if desired. Boiler users should send for leaflet.

Good Lighting and the Loeben Lamp.—The progress of our civilization has been attended, during the past few years especially, with the introduction of many improved lighting systems. The artificial lighting of buildings, streets and highways has been accomplished in a number of ways and by differing apparatus. The use of oil for lighting purposes has been greatly increased because of the improvements invented and introduced. These modern systems are numerous. Among the most successful of these improved lighting systems has been the Loeben lamp. The Loeben Manufacturing Co. of 530 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, is manufacturing and introducing this high candlepower incandescent lamp for street or house lighting. The mechanism is entirely automatic, and while generating its own pressure is claimed to maintain the same at a constant point through the agency of a simple but efficient regulator. This pressure remains until the last drop of oil is consumed. There is no dimination of light and no waste of fuel. For further particulars and full description of the Loeben system write the company.

# FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Manufacturers' Record invites information about Southern financial matters, items of news about new institutions, dividends declared, securities to be issued, openings for new banks, and general discussions of financial subjects bearing upon Southern matters.

#### New Corporations.

Arrangements are being made to open a bank at Itta Bena, Miss., with \$25,000 capital stock.

Charles Davis and others have organized the Royal Investment Co. at St. Leuis, with \$10,000 capital stock.

The Wayne County Bank, recently organized at Greenville, Mo., is capitalized at \$15,000. J. E. Franklin is among those interested.

The Bank of McCormick, S. C., has been commissioned to do business with \$25,000 capital stock. W. T. Jennings is one of the directors,

The American Mutual Life Co, has been organized for insurance purposes at Atlanta, Ga., by H. A. Haralson of Selma, Ala., and others.

A dispatch from Fort Myer, Fla., is to the effect that John Trice of Tampa is interested in a new bank which may be organized at Fort Myer.

George W. Jones and Frank H. Woodbury are interested in a national bank being organized at Kansas City, Mo., which will be capitalized at \$100,000.

The Missouri Trust Co. of Sedalia, Mo., it is reported, has decided to move to St. Louis, and has been incorporated to do business in that city with \$500,000 capital stock.

The Bank of Fremont, recently organized at Fremont, N. C., has the following officers: J. T. Hooks, president; George D. West, vice-president, and Cutler Lee, englier.

A dispatch from Pensacoln, Fla., states that all of the stock in the American National Bank has been taken, and that it will probably begin operations about October 1.

The Insurance Company of Tennessee has been organized in Bedford county by Edmond Cooper and others. The main offices of the company will probably be located at Shelby, Tenn.

# New Securities.

The town of Reynolds, Ga., has voted an issue of \$2500 in bonds for schoolhouse improvements.

Local parties have purchased the issue of \$10,000 in 6 per cent, bonds of Monroe, Ga., at a premium.

The People's Loan Association at Hampton, Va., has decided to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

The city of El Paso, Texas, will vote on the question of issuing \$75,000 in bonds for school purposes. The mayor may be addressed.

Local investors have purchased the recent issue of bonds of Dallas, Texas, at par and accrued interest. The bonds bear 4 per cent, interest.

Coweta county, Georgia, will vote October 3 on the question of issuing \$40,000 in bonds for a new courthouse. J. R. McCollum, chairman of the county commissioners, may be addressed.

Bids will be received until September 27 for an issue of \$17,500 in improvement bonds of Lake Providence, La. The bonds will bear 5 per cent. interest. G. M. Franklin, mayor, may be addressed.

Bidders for the issue of \$25,000 in bonds of Bristol, Va., included a number of local investors as well as banking firms at Chattanooga, St. Louis and other cities. The bids ranged as high as 106 for small lots, and to a premium of \$1685 for the entire amount.

#### Financial Notes.

The First National Bank of Dalton, Ga., has selected B. P. Trammell, president; W. C. Martin, vice-president, and W. E. Oslin, cashier.

#### SOUTHERN COTTON-MILL STOCKS.

Quotations Furnished by Hugh Mac-Rae & Co., Wilmington, N. C., for Week Ending September 18.

	DIU.	ASKC
Abbeville Cotton Mills (S. C.)	. 96	99
Alken Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	. 96	99
Alken Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	98	101
Anderson Cotton Mills (S. C.)	122	128
Arendo Cotton Mills (8 (1)	100	103
Ankanalaht Mills (S. C.)	199	125
Arkwright Mills (S. C.)	833	
Augusta Factory (Ga.)	. 001	
Avondale Mills (Ala.)	304	84
Belton Mills (S. C.)	104	105
Bennettsville MIg. Co. (S. C.)	105	1121
Cannon Mig. Co. (N. C.)	160	185
Bennettsville Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Cannon Mfg. Co. (N. C.) Cabarrus Cotton Mills (N. C.) Clifton Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Courtenay Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	150	160
Clifton Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	180	190
Courtenay Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	118	120
Darlington Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	951/	973
Delgado Mills (N. C.)	100	102
Eagle & Phenix Mills (Ga.)	104	107
Edna Cotton Mills (N. C.)	120	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Darlington Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Delgado Mills (N. C.). Eagle & Phenix Mills (Ga.). Eagle & Phenix Mills (Ga.). Enoree Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.). F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Garmey Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Granby Mills (S. C.). Granby Mills (S. C.). Graniteville Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Grenewood Cotton Mills (S. C.). Grendel Mills (S. C.).	120	122
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	103
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	116	1191
Coffney Mfg Co (8 C)	120	1254
Granby Mills (8 C)	100	101
Cranby let I'd (S (')	1041	4 1051
Considerable Mfor Co (S. C.)	160	167
Crantille Mig. Co. (S. C.)	1001	4 105
Greenwood Cotton Mins (S. C.)	101	103
Grender Mills (S. C.)	190	125
Henderson Cotton Mills (N. C.)	120	
Henrietta Mills (N. C.)	201	2061
John P. King Mrg. Co. (Ga.)	100	104
Langley Mrg. Co. (S. C.)	117	120
Laurens Cotton Mills (S. C.)	135	140
Lockhart Mills (S. C.)	109	111
Greenwood Cotton Mills (S. C.). Grendel Mills (S. C.) Henderson Cotton Mills (N. C.). Henrletta Mills (N. C.). John P. King Mfg. Co. (Ga.). Laurens Cotton Mills (S. C.). Laurens Cotton Mills (S. C.). Louise Mills (N. C.) Lynchburg Cotton Mills (Va.). Lynchburg Cotton Mills (Va.). Lynchburg Cotton Mills (Va.). Lynchburg Cotton Mills (Va.). Lynchburg Cotton Mills (S. C.). Lynch Mills (S. C.). Lynch Mills (S. C.). Lynch Mills (S. C.). Lynch Mills (S. C.).	120	125
Lynchburg Cotton Milis (Va.)	125	150
Lynchburg Cotton Mills (Va.) Pfd.	145	150
Manchester Cotton Mills (S. C.)	110	118
Mayo Mills (N. C.)	125	130
Mills Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	92	96
McColl Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	118	120
Modena Cotton Mills (N. C.)	138	145
Newberry Cotton Mills (8. C.)	122	128
Orr Mfg Co. (8, C.)	104	106
Idell Mfg Co (N. C.)	109	1124
Parolet Mfg Co (S C)	250	260
Polyon Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	180	1824
Bladmont Mfg Co (8 C)	175	178
Palaleh Cotton Mills (N C)	120	125
Dichland Cotton Mills (S. C.)	9914	
Dichland Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd.	100	102
Despets Mills (V C)	105	110
Newberry Cotton Mills (S. C.) Drr Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Ddell Mfg. Co. (N. C.). Placolet Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Pledmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Pledmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.). Raleigh Cotton Mills (N. C.). Richland Cotton Mills (N. C.). Richland Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd. Roanoke Mills (N. C.). Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.). Southern Cotton Mills (N. C.).	100	90
Sibley Mig. Co. (Ga.)	95	
Southern Cotton Mills (N. C.)	107	97
Spartan Mills (S. C.)	125	133
Frion Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	125	150
Tucapau Mills Co. (S. C.)	125	130
Union Cotton Mills (S. C.)	134	138
Union Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd	102	1031/
Victor Cotton Mills (S. C.)	109	111
Victor Cotton Mills (N. C.)	70	76
Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	84	90
Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd	101	104
Wilmington Cot. Mills (N. C.) Pfd.	110	115
Wiscassett Mills (N. C.)	120	126
Spartan Mills (S. C.)  Trion Mfg. Co. (Ga.).  Trionau Mills Co. (S. C.).  Union Cotton Mills (S. C.).  Union Cotton Mills (S. C.).  Union Cotton Mills (S. C.)  Victor Cotton Mills (S. C.)  Victor Cotton Mills (N. C.).  Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.)  Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.)  Wilmington Cot. Mills (N. C.) Pfd.  Wilmington Cot. Mills (N. C.) Pfd.  When Mfg. Co. (S. C.)  Whitney Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	120	125
Phosphor-Bronze Price-List	Pho	sphor

Phosphor-Bronze Price-List. — Phosphorbronze price-list No. 17 has been issued, can ceiling all previous quotations. Discounts on detailed specifications may be obtained on request. The Phosphor-Bronze Smelting Co., Ltd., 2200 Washington avenue, Philadelphia, manufactures this well-known product, of which the new booklet gives prices.

Metal-Working Machinery.—The industries are numerous that require for the complete equipment of their establishments the best metal-working machinery. Such industries, whether equipping anew or merely buying additional machinery, should find much of interest to them in the new catalogue just issued by the W. F. & John Barnes Co, of Rockford, Ill. This company designs and builds the Barnes metal-working machinery, that is favorably and widely known throughout this country. The line of machines includes drills, lathes, chucks and similar apparatus, all fully described by both letterpress and illustration in the new catalogue.

Portland Cement.—Portland cement is constantly becoming better and more widely known. Architects, engineers and builders specify and use it in important construction work, and its field of usefulness is continually widening. The manufacture of true Portland cement is a process requiring the services of the most thorough chemists, skilled workmen and complete plants of the most modern machinery. A pamphlet entitled "Portland Cement, What It Is, How It Is Made, How It Is Used" will therefore be of interest to all having use for Portland cement and connected with its distribution. Messrs. Samuel French & Co. of York avenue and Callowhill street, Philadelphia, have issued the pamphlet. They are sole agents for Dexter Portland cement, manufactured by the Dexter Portland Cement Co. of Nazareth, Pa. This concern only recently completed its modern establishment, and has attached to its management officers who are thoroughly versed in Portland-cement manufacture from their experience of many years. A lengthy notice of the formation of this new enterprise was given in this department some weeks ago.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

,	EDITORIAL: P	age.
1	Ignoring Facts	137
	Work Before Texas	137
	Why Not Be Fair and Honest? Right Kind of Arbitration	
	Management .	
	Wants a Sugar Mill	138
•	Want to Establish Ice, Light and Water Plant	
	Chicago's Southern Trade	138
	Electric-Power for Radford	
	From Southern Bankers' Point of View United States' Exhibits	139
	Orders for Steel	14
	Eastern Iron Markets	144
		144
	RAILROADS: Notable Railway Activity	142
	More Annual Reports	145
	Kansas City, Mexico & Orient	145
1	Nashville to Knoxville	145
	May Possibly Go South	145
	Waycross Air Line Extensions	145
	Chance for Railroad Promotion Railroad Notes	
	Trade With Mexico	145
1	MECHANICAL:	
1	Incandescent Gasoline Light (Illus.)	
ı	New Moulding and Flooring Machine	
1	(Illustrated) Improved Sad-Irons (Illus.)	146
1	Blakeslee Gas and Gasoline Engines	
1	(Illustrated) More Shipbuilding Contracts	
ı	Steel for Great Britain	
Ì	TEXTILES:*	
I	The Cotton-Bale Form	
١	Pushing Work on \$1,000,000 Mill Want Another Mill	
ı	Anchor Duck Mill at Rome, Ga	147
١	\$100,000 Mill for Lumberton, N. C \$100,000 Knitting Company at Atlanta	
1	The Cotton Movement	147
ı	Spinning and Knitting at Union Point,	147
1	Textile Notes	
ı	LUMBER:	
1	Lumber Market Reviews:	
I	Baltimore	
ı	Savannah	148
1	Mobile	
-	New Orleans	
1	New Coal Piers	
I	PHOSPHATES:	
I	Phosphate Markets	149
Ì		149
I	CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT:	
ı	New Enterprises	150
ı	Building Notes	
1	Railroad Construction	
I	Trade Notes	153
1	Trade Literature	154
	FINANCIAL NEWS:	
1	New Securities	
1	Financial Notes	154
1	Southern Cotton-Mill Stocks	154
1		-

Modern Crushing Machinery.—There are many avenues of modern industrial life and general progress into which crushing machinery enters. Whether for crushing rock or ore, fine or coarse crushing, the model machine is that which combines an equitable price with economy and efficiency. Such a line of machinery is found in that produced by the George V. Cresson Co. of Philadelphia and New York. The Cresson Company makes the Buchanan patent rock and ore breaker of improved pattern, and its consulting engineer is C. G. Buchanan of id. Liberty street, New York. This crusher has been in use in various sections for over ten years, and has uniformly given good attisfaction to those operating it. New cutalogue descriptive of the machine's technical features and what it can accomplish has just been issued. Particular attention is called to the very large size crushers offered, namely, 24x36 inches and 24x72 inches, claimed to be the largest machines of the kind ever built; also of large size are the rolls, that measure 48x15 inches and 60x24 inches. The Cresson Company builds a complete line of crushing rolls, revolving screens, elevators and conveyors, magnetic separators, Hartz jigs, shafting, pulleys and bearings, rope drives, machine-moulded gears, etc. The Cresson shops are thoroughly modern, and contain all the requisite up-to-date appliances for working up the best material into the best possible equipment for the user.

on boar vilences by their

XUM

Man

Subsc To Fe

BAL

Th

boys

show

dents

Voi

school partners state state set the se

of rej

results

ists an
his ab
for thi
stockh
invest;
roads;
no roads
sponsil
trol of
does s
advance
wealth

The progreern, is as mu jointee into or

fresh a Times. These ought they or sleeping perfect monume What

And protect casiona man c whether to trave ufacture

gentlen nooga berths beastly night w languag on boar